THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1823. No. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

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Pittsburgh, June 6. tf	Plough Irons, &c.

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WILL be given for apprehending a certain SAMUEL WILLEY, who escaped from custody, when under an arrest for passing Counterfeit Money, on the morning of the 22d of June, instant, between East Liberty and Pittsburgh, about 3 o'clock, A. M. The said Samuel is about 33 years of age, of a light sandy complexion, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, light blue eyes; slender made; about five feet eight inches high; is very talkative. Had on when he escaped, a straw hat with broad brim, lined with a spotted calico lining, slouched in the brim; a long blue surtout coat, a light yellowish colored vest, mixed colored pantaloons, coarse leather shoes. He is a blacksmith to trade, but can play the scoundrel pretty well at all times and be as unsuspected as any other of his calling. He lived in Wilkinsburgh, in Allegheny county, for some time previous to the 1st of January 1822, when he eloped from that place for the same crime that he was now arrested for. The above reward will be paid for the said runaway being lodged in the jail of Allegheny county, or Fifty Dollars for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving notice of the same to the subscribers.
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Political.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Unfortunately for the liberties of our country, there are too many persons in it who are so anxious for public stations, that their ambition leads them to make use of the most gross misrepresentations in order to gain their ends. Those men count more on the passions, than on the reason of their fellow citizens, and endeavor to excite prejudices in their minds, to prevent the full operation of reason. A just and generous policy is out of the question with them. In electioneering they depend more on falsehood than on truth. I shall at present only notice the attempt making by this description of people to misrepresent some of the political acts of Andrew Gregg the candidate for the chief magistracy of this commonwealth. They have gone back near thirty years into his political transactions, and although that gentleman was twenty two years an active member of congress, they appear to have great difficulty in raking up any thing against him. *Jay's treaty* as it is called, was made in 1795. It was somewhat unpopular then; because the resentment produced by our revolutionary war with Great Britain, had not been entirely extinguished and recent injuries done us by that nation, had rekindled the flame with additional violence. In consequence of this many were disinclined to any amicable arrangement with that nation. The treaty was however necessary in a commercial point of view; but more particularly as it related to the Indians on our western frontier. They inhabited what is now the States of Ohio, Indiana, and the territory of Michigan &c. They not only committed many depredations on boats descending the Ohio river, and some of its branches, but they crossed that river and committed murders on this side of it; even the now city of Pittsburgh was in a constant state of terror at that time. A fort was kept up in that town, and spies were constantly kept traversing the wilderness on the western side of the rivers Allegheny and Ohio. A considerable number of troops were twice sent out under generals Harmer and St. Clair, and these forces were defeated. But the Indians were afterwards defeated by General Wayne on the Wabash in the view of a British fort. Where this victory was obtained by Wayne, as well as where St. Clair was defeated, are now the most populous parts of the state of Ohio. By the treaty which acknowledged our independence, the centre of the Lakes was to be the line between the United States and Canada; but the British kept up a line of posts at this side of the Lakes, on the pretext of infractions having been committed on that treaty by the United States. They supplied the Indians with all kinds of munitions of war, which enabled them to carry on war against us. This conduct on the part of the British as well as their ill treatment towards us on the ocean, left no alternative, but a treaty or war.

The country was in a very critical situation at that time. It had but a very short time before emerged from the revolutionary struggle, which had exhausted our principal resources, and the citizens had not recovered from oppressions incident to the struggles of the revolution. Besides the new constitution was but shortly before adopted, and met with considerable opposition, and the people were divided among themselves and Government unsettled; under all these circumstances General Washington was induced to make that treaty with Great Britain. The treaty was ratified by two thirds of the Senate, and appropriations voted by a majority of the House of Representatives. By this treaty war was avoided; the posts of the Lakes given up; the lands of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the other western territories were obtained, the western Indians were driven principally beyond the Lakes, the navigation of the Ohio river was made free from Indian depredations, our frontier inhabitants were relieved from constant alarm, fears and murders of the Indians; and the nation became more extensive and populous by means of the western lands, obtained by that treaty. The poorer class of people gained an outlet "a place of rest and comfort" more extensive and equal in quality to the promised land of Judea, the United States became enriched by the sale of these lands, and thereby national taxation was avoided.—Had the House of Representatives of Congress refused to grant the appropriations to carry that treaty into effect, war and heavy taxation would have been the immediate consequence. The people could not at that time bear the burden of heavy taxes, and it would have subjected the country to great distress. Those evil consequences were foreseen by General Washington, through whose influence that treaty was carried into effect, but now it is brought up against Andrew Gregg to show his want of patriotism, at the same time that they are reflecting on a majority of the congress, and on general Washington, who may be said to be the father of that treaty.

PLAIN TRUTH.

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Mifflin County.—From present appearances we think it is very doubtful whether J. A. Shulze will have any majority in this county. There are a number of Democrats who were warm friends of Mr. Findlay in 1817 and 20, who are now very cool on the subject. They are dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Shulze was taken up. George Boyer was the choice of the majority of the "Democratic" party, and would have been nominated, but [illegible]

From the Aurora, June 21.

DEMOCRATIC TOWN MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held yesterday in the State House Yard, the proceedings of which will be found below, forever destroy the hopes of the friends of Mr. Shulze in this District, and is the best answer that can be given to the falsehoods which disgrace the columns of the papers that advocate his election. In point of number, the meeting was overwhelming, and certainly could not have been held in any one of our public buildings. The Chairman, Col. Thomas Forrest, is well known as a soldier and whig of the revolution—a man who has served his country with honor in peace and war, and was fighting her battles "in times that tried men's souls," while many of those who denounce him, were slumbering in their cradles, or quietly enjoying the protection which his sword purchased for them.

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At a Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held on Thursday the 19th inst. in the State House Yard; at 4 o'clock, P. M. pursuant to a resolution which had been adopted on the Thursday preceding, in a Town Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, called in the papers which advocate the election of John Andrew Shulze, "for the purpose of expressing an opinion on his nomination for Governor." Col THOMAS FORREST, was called to the Chair, and ANDREW M PREVOST, and WM BOYD, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, assembled on Thursday last, the 12th inst. in Town Meeting, for the purpose of "expressing their opinion of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, for Governor," pursuant to public notice given in the papers which advocate his election—*and whereas*, resolutions were then offered approving of his nomination, and others were then offered as a substitute disapproving of his nomination—*and whereas*, while the question was yet pending on the substitute, a motion was made by the adherents of Mr. Shulze, that the meeting should adjourn for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the City *and County* of Philadelphia to express their opinion upon said nomination; and the Chairman declared, that the motion was agreed to, and the official publication of the proceedings of the meeting contains a resolution appointing "Thursday, the 19th inst. at four o'clock, P. M. at the State House Yard" as the time and place for holding such adjourned meeting—*and whereas*, pursuant to said adjournment and resolution, the Democratic Citizens of the City *and County* of Philadelphia, have now assembled for the purpose aforesaid—Therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Caucus held by the members of the Legislature during the late session, for the purpose of getting up a convention at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March last, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, because it was an officious and improper intermeddling on their part, in a matter in no wise appertaining to their official duties, but one that ought to be left solely and exclusively with the people.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the holding of a convention at the seat of government during the session of the Legislature, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a station which confers power and patronage so extensive as does that of Governor of Pennsylvania, and we know of no reason which could have induced the members of the Legislature to have fixed upon such a time and place, in opposition to the Democratic convention, held in Lewistown three years before, unless for the purpose of enabling them to mingle their voice and their influence in the deliberations of the Convention.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Harrisburgh Convention because a large portion of it was composed of members of the Legislature, and of persons who were attending at Harrisburgh, upon business before the Legislature, all of whom would be more likely to consult the will of that body than of the people.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, and will oppose his election to the office of Governor, not only for the above reasons, but also because we believe him to be destitute of the qualifications which are requisite to make an enlightened and useful Chief Magistrate; and also, because in his legislative capacity he has approved and voted for measures subversive of the principles of our government, and that render him unworthy of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That we view with mingled feelings of indignation and contempt, the efforts which are made by the supporters of J. Andrew Shulze, to cast without the pale of the democratic party those who disapprove of his nomination; and also the profligate disregard of truth, with which they denounce and publish as federalists, not only the members of the democratic convention held at Lewistown, but the advocates of Andrew Gregg generally, among whom are found soldiers of the Revolution, and distinguished and uniform members of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the publication made on Saturday last, attested by Chandler Price as Chairman, and by C. M. Dallas, as Secretary, in the [illegible] wanton, unprovoked, and base libel, upon a large body of their fellow citizens, who were guilty of no other offence, than that of having in a peaceable manner, exercised the undoubted "constitutional right of assembling," to express their opinion of the nomination of a candidate for the highest office in the Commonwealth, to which meeting they had been invited by public notice in the papers that advocate his election.

Resolved, That the publication thus referred to, as well as the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday in the County Court House, by those "favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze," in so far as they represent, that his opponents endeavor to connect an unfortunate religious controversy, with the great political questions now before the people, and that there exists "a Roman Catholic combination for the avowed purpose of effecting political objects through religious excitement," are utterly and wholly destitute of truth, and may be regarded only as additional evidence of the fact, that their authors and publishers, will not scruple to resort to any subterfuge or falsehood which will screen their weakness from observation, or advance the sordid and interested objects which they and a Legislative caucus had in view, in nominating so unsuitable a candidate as John Andrew Shulze.

Resolved, That we cannot concede to the position assumed by the supporters of John Andrew Shulze, that a portion of the democratic party, are to absent themselves from public meetings, called to deliberate upon so solemn a question as that of electing a Chief Magistrate, or to refrain from expressing their opinion of the nomination of a candidate for that high station because they believe him to have sanctioned under his oath of office, principles, subversive of their chartered privileges, and inconsistent with the rights of conscience, guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the official publication in the American Sentinel of this morning, of the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in the County Court House, attested by Thomas Leiper, as Chairman, and the Rev. Horatio G. Jones and Richard Palmer, Esq. as Secretaries, is not merely a pitiful and contemptible perversion of facts, but contains upon its face a deliberate and wilful falsehood, intended to mislead the people of this commonwealth, inasmuch as it is declared to be a "meeting of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held agreeably to public notice," when in fact and in truth, none were invited by that "public notice," except those "favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze," as will appear by reference to the subjoined notice* taken from the Democratic Press of Tuesday the 17th inst. and the editor of that paper on the same day, publicly warned all who were "not invited, not to obtrude or present themselves at the meeting" under pain of being consumed by "the bubbling energy" of the adherents of Mr. Shulze.

Resolved, That in Andrew Gregg, we recognize a distinguished fellow citizen, whose name is interwoven with the history of our country in its brightest pages, and a statesman whose talents, experience, and long course of approved public service, justly entitles him to our confidence, and we will strenuously exert ourselves to insure his election to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in such papers as may be willing to publish them.

THOMAS FORREST, Chairman.
A. M. PROVOST, } Secretaries.
WM. BOYD, }

* The following is the notice alluded to in one of the above resolutions, as copied from the Democratic Press of Tuesday last:

Town and County Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze, as Governor of this Commonwealth, are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon at the County Court House, to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient, in order to insure the success of their candidate.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

—

Have we not left them in a brave confusion?
Amazed their expectation,—
Troubled their mirth and meeting! made them doubtful
And jealous of each other! all distracted!
BEN JONSON.

The meeting of Thursday last of the *Democratic* Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, has proved a death blow to the hopes of J. A. Shulze in this district. This was, in fact, a meeting called by the friends of Mr. Shulze, to ascertain the sense of the Democratic party on his nomination; they have ascertained it—since which time they stalk the streets as solemnly as a verger at the head of a funeral, and with faces as long as if they had just emerged from the cave of Trophonius. Courage, gentlemen; on Thursday you were seen in clusters in the public buildings, ridiculing the proceedings of the meeting; but now—where are your jibes and jests? quite chop fallen? for shame! the transition is too sudden.—*Aurora.*

—

English newspapers are prohibited in France, under a penalty of 500*l.* for each paper.

It is mentioned in the Franklin Gazette, that when the fall fever raged violently in the neighborhood of a canal in Pennsylvania, the workmen who sickened escaped the disease. Those who laboured were generally [illegible]

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Political.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Unfortunately for the liberties of our country, there are too many persons in it who are so anxious for public stations, that their ambition leads them to make use of the most gross misrepresentations in order to gain their ends. Those men count more on the passions, than on the reason of their fellow citizens, and endeavor to excite prejudices in their minds, to prevent the full operation of reason. A just and generous policy is out of the question with them. In electioneering they depend more on falsehood than on truth. I shall at present only notice the attempt making by this description of people to misrepresent some of the political acts of Andrew Gregg the candidate for the chief magistracy of this commonwealth. They have gone back near thirty years into his political transactions, and although that gentleman was twenty two years an active member of congress, they appear to have great difficulty in raking up any thing against him. *Jay's treaty* as it is called, was made in 1795. It was somewhat unpopular then; because the resentment produced by our revolutionary war with Great Britain had not been entirely extinguished and recent injuries done us by that nation had rekindled the flame with additional violence. In consequence of this many were disinclined to any amicable arrangement with that nation. The treaty was however necessary in a commercial point of view; but more particularly as it related to the Indians on our western frontier. They inhabited what is now the States of Ohio, Indiana, and the territory of Michigan &c. They not only committed many depredations on boats descending the Ohio river and some of its branches, but they crossed that river and committed murders on this side of it; even the now city of Pittsburgh was in a constant state of terror at that time. A fort was kept up in that town, and spies were constantly kept traversing the wilderness on the western side of the rivers Allegheny and Ohio. A considerable number of troops were twice sent out under generals Harmer and St. Clair, and these forces were defeated. But the Indians were afterwards defeated by General Wayne on the Wabash in the view of a British fort. Where this victory was obtained by Wayne, as well as where St. Clair was defeated, are now the most populous parts of the state of Ohio. By the treaty which acknowledged our independence the centre of the Lakes was to be the line between the United States and Canada; but the British kept up a line of posts at this side of the Lakes on the pretext of infractions having been committed on that treaty by the United States. They supplied the Indians with all kinds of munitions of war, which enabled them to carry on war against us. This conduct on the part of the British as well as their ill treatment towards us on the ocean, left no alternative, but a treaty or war.

The country was in a very critical situation at that time. It had but a very short time before emerged from the revolutionary struggle, which had exhausted our principal resources, and the citizens had not recovered from oppressions incident to the struggles of the revolution. Besides the new constitution was but shortly before adopted, and met with considerable opposition, and the people were divided among themselves and Government unsettled; under all these circumstances General Washington was induced to make that treaty with Great Britain. The treaty was ratified by two thirds of the Senate, and appropriations voted by a majority of the House of Representatives. By this treaty war was avoided; the posts of the Lakes given up; the lands of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the other western territories were obtained, the western Indians were driven principally beyond the Lakes, the navigation of the Ohio river was made free from Indian depredations, our frontier inhabitants were relieved from constant alarm, fears and murders of the Indians; and the nation became more extensive and populous by means of the western lands, obtained by that treaty. The poorer class of people gained an outlet "a place of rest and comfort" more extensive and equal in quality to the promised land of Judea, the United States became enriched by the sale of those lands, and thereby national taxation was avoided.—Had the House of Representatives of Congress refused to grant the appropriations to carry that treaty into effect, war and heavy taxation would have been the immediate consequence. The people could not at that time bear the burden of heavy taxes, and it would have subjected the country to great distress. Those evil consequences were foreseen by General Washington, through whose influence that treaty was carried into effect, but now it is brought up against Andrew Gregg to show his want of patriotism, at the same time that they are reflecting on a majority of the congress, and on general Washington, who may be said to be the father of that treaty.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Mifflin County.—From present appearances we think it is very doubtful whether J. A. Shulze will have any majority in this county. There are a number of Democrats who were warm friends of Mr. Findlay in 1817 and 20, who are now very cool on the subject. They are dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Shulze was taken up. George Bryan was the choice of the majority of the "Democratic" party, and would have been nominated, had not their voice been stifled by Legislative in-

From the Aurora, June 21

DEMOCRATIC TOWN MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held yesterday in the State House Yard, the proceedings of which will be found below, forever destroy the hopes of the friends of Mr. Shulze in this District, and is the best answer that can be given to the falsehoods which disgrace the columns of the papers that advocate his election. In point of number, the meeting was overwhelming, and certainly could not have been held in any one of our public buildings. The Chairman, Col. Thomas Forrest, is well known as a soldier and whig of the revolution—a man who has served his country with honor in peace and war, and was fighting her battles "in times that tried men's souls," while many of those who denounce him, were slumbering in their cradles, or quietly enjoying the protection which his sword purchased for them.

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At a Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held on Thursday the 19th inst. in the State House Yard; at 4 o'clock, P. M. pursuant to a resolution which had been adopted on the Thursday preceeding, in a Town Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, called in the papers which advocate the election of John Andrew Shulze, "for the purpose of expressing an opinion on his nomination for Governor." Col. Thomas Forrest, was called to the Chair, and Andrew M. Prevost, and Wm. Boyd, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, assembled on Thursday last, the 12th inst. in Town Meeting, for the purpose of "expressing their opinion of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, for Governor," pursuant to public notice given in the papers which advocate his election—*and whereas*, resolutions were then offered approving of his nomination, and others were then offered as a substitute disapproving of his nomination—*and whereas*, while the question was yet pending on the substitute, a motion was made by the adherents of Mr. Shulze, that the meeting should adjourn for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the City *and County* of Philadelphia to express their opinion upon said nomination; and the Chairman declared, that the motion was agreed to and the official publication of the proceedings of the meeting contains a resolution appointing "Thursday, the 19th inst. at four o'clock, P. M. at the State House Yard" as the time and place for holding such adjourned meeting—*and whereas*, pursuant to said adjournment and resolution, the Democratic Citizens of the City *and County* of Philadelphia, have now assembled for the purpose aforesaid—Therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Caucus held by the members of the Legislature during the late session, for the purpose of getting up a convention at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March last, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, because it was an officious and improper intermeddling on their part, in a matter in no wise appertaining to their official duties, but one that ought to be left solely and exclusively with the people.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the holding of a convention at the seat of government during the session of the Legislature, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a station which confers power and patronage so extensive as does that of Governor of Pennsylvania, and we know of no reason which could have induced the members of the Legislature to have fixed upon such a time and place, in opposition to the Democratic convention, held in Lewistown three years before, unless for the purpose of enabling them to mingle their voice and their influence in the deliberations of the Convention.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Harrisburgh Convention because a large portion of it was composed of members of the Legislature, and of persons who were attending at Harrisburgh, upon business before the Legislature, all of whom would be more likely to consult the will of that body than of the people.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, and will oppose his election to the office of Governor, not only for the above reasons, but also because we believe him to be destitute of the qualifications which are requisite to make an enlightened and useful Chief Magistrate; and also, because in his legislative capacity he has approved and voted for measures subversive of the principles of our government, and that render him unworthy of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That we view with mingled feelings of indignation and contempt, the efforts which are made by the supporters of J. Andrew Shulze, to cast without the pale of the democratic party those who disapprove of his nomination; and also the profligate disregard of truth, with which they denounce and publish as federalists, not only the members of the democratic convention held at Lewistown, but the advocates of Andrew Gregg generally, among whom are found soldiers of the Revolution, and distinguished and uniform members of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the publication made on Saturday last, attested by Chandler Price as Chairman, and by G. M. Dallas, as Secretary to a committee of correspondence friendly to the election of John Andrew Shulze, in a wanton, unprovoked, and base libel, upon a large body of their fellow citizens, who were guilty of no other offence, than that of having in a peaceable manner, exercised the undoubted "constitutional right of assembling," to express their opinion of the nomination of a candidate for the highest office in the Commonwealth, to which meeting they had been invited by public notice in the papers that advocate his election.

Resolved, That the publication thus referred to, as well as the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday in the County Court House, by those "favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze," in so far as they represent, that his opponents endeavor to connect an unfortunate religious controversy, with the great political questions now before the people, and that there exists "a Roman Catholic combination for the avowed purpose of effecting political objects through religious excitement," are utterly and wholly destitute of truth, and may be regarded only as additional evidence of the fact, that their authors and publishers, will not scruple to resort to any subterfuge or falsehood which will screen their weakness from observation, or advance the sordid and interested objects which they and a Legislative caucus had in view, in nominating so unsuitable a candidate as John Andrew Shulze.

Resolved, That we cannot concede to the position assumed by the supporters of John Andrew Shulze, that a portion of the democratic party, are to absent themselves from public meetings, called to deliberate upon so solemn a question as that of electing a Chief Magistrate, or to refrain from expressing their opinion of the nomination of a candidate for that high station because they believe him to have sanctioned under his oath of office, principles, subversive of their chartered privileges, and inconsistent with the rights of conscience, guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the official publication in the American Sentinel of this morning, of the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in the County Court House, attested by Thomas Leiper, as Chairman, and the Rev. Horatio G. Jones and Richard Palmer, Esq. as Secretaries, is not merely a pitiful and contemptible perversion of facts, but contains upon its face a deliberate and wilful falsehood, intended to mislead the people of this commonwealth, inasmuch as it is declared to be a "meeting of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held agreeably to public notice," when in fact and in truth, none were invited by that "public notice," except those "favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze," as will appear by reference to the subjoined notice* taken from the Democratic Press of Tuesday the 17th inst. and the editor of that paper on the same day, publicly warned all who were "not invited, not to obtrude or present themselves at the meeting" under pain of being consumed by "the bubbling energy" of the adherents of Mr. Shulze.

Resolved, That in Andrew Gregg, we recognize a distinguished fellow citizen, whose name is interwoven with the history of our country in its brightest pages, and a statesman whose talents, experience, and long course of approved public service, justly entitles him to our confidence, and we will strenuously exert ourselves to insure his election to the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in such papers as may be willing to publish them.

THOMAS FORREST, Chairman.
A. M. Provost, } Secretaries.
Wm. Boyd, }

* The following is the notice alluded to in one of the above resolutions, as copied from the Democratic Press of Tuesday last:

Town and County Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze, as Governor of this Commonwealth, are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon at the County Court House, to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient, in order to insure the success of their candidate.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

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Have we not left them in a brave confusion?
Amazed their expectation,—
Troubled their mirth and meeting! made them doubtful
And jealous of each other! all distracted!
BEN JONSON.

The meeting of Thursday last of the *Democratic* Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, has proved a death blow to the hopes of J. A. Shulze in this district. This was, in fact, a meeting called by the friends of Mr. Shulze, to ascertain the sense of the Democratic party on his nomination; they have ascertained it—since which time they stalk the streets as solemnly as a verger at the head of a funeral, and with faces as long as if they had just emerged from the cave of Trophonius. Courage, gentlemen; on Thursday you were seen in clusters in the public buildings, ridiculing the proceedings of the meeting; but now—where are your jibes and jests? quite chop fallen? for shame! the transition is too sudden.—*Aurora.*

—

English newspapers are prohibited in France, under a penalty of 500*l.* for each paper.

It is mentioned in the Franklin Gazette, that when the fall fever raged violently in the neighborhood of a canal in Pennsylvania, the workmen who ate garlick escaped the fever. Those who abstained were severely afflicted.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR, FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN OHIO.

"SIR—In my former letter I submitted a few sentiments concerning the project of constructing a navigable canal, from the city of Pittsburgh down on the north side of the Ohio, to the big Beaver, and from thence up the valley of the last mentioned stream to the Mahoning, up that branch and from thence across to the head waters of Grand River, passing in the neighborhood of that river to a proper junction with Lake Erie;—the whole distance being through a young but very flourishing and fertile country, capable of sustaining a very dense population.

"Public opinion has indeed settled the point, that Pittsburgh is the *first* and *most important* manufacturing town of its size, in the United States, and that all must admit, that no town in this country, is so well situated for extensive manufacturing operations, and that no spot has more local advantages for manufacturing purposes. It must be apparent then, to all, that an extensive canal for her manufactories, is essential to the growth and prosperity of that city, and that by opening the proposed navigation, new sources of wealth will be attached to all her enterprises.—Look at the northern part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with the whole of Michigan Territory, and from what quarter can they obtain such articles as are manufactured in Pittsburgh, on as good terms as from that place, and all by means of the proposed canal?

"Add to this, Pittsburgh has now employed in trade and commerce a large capital, whose trading houses in the country can be well supplied with goods, through the proposed canal to good ship navigation on the Lake. Should the proposed canal be constructed, by means thereof the city of Pittsburgh would be placed in a situation altogether more eligible, as a place of business, than Buffalo, which never can be a manufacturing town. This being the case, it follows, that measures ought speedily to be taken to accomplish this great object.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

"No reasonable doubt can be entertained of the practicability of the proposed route for such a work, and as little of the immense advantage it will be to Pittsburgh, as well as the whole country through which it must pass. It would be impossible in the compass of this communication, to enumerate the different articles now manufactured in Pittsburgh, for the use and consumption of our citizens, who would be accommodated by the proposed canal, the importance of which must be duly appreciated, when we consider that canal transportation, is less than one quarter part of the expense of land carriage. I ask what other project can ever be accomplished, by your enterprizing citizens, which will have as direct a tendency to double the *population*, the *manufactures*, the *business*, and the *wealth* of that place, as the proposed canal?

"This canal would be as interesting to Pittsburgh, as the great Erie canal is to the city of New York; it would be about one third as long, and still will open to the same immense country in the west, and at the same time, will cost the stockholders less than one tenth part as much.—A great part of the articles now manufactured at Pittsburgh, are made of heavy materials, and such as are subject to a great expense by road transportation, but when once put into a good canal, can reach places of consumption by a safe, cheap, and easy water carriage.

"A slight attention to this subject, must satisfy every intelligent person, that all the towns and places through which this canal must pass, will derive a proportionate advantage;—take the town of Warren, in this state, and can any person doubt but what that town will have double the business and wealth, within five years after the completion of this canal?—take, also, Fairport, on the Lake, if that is the proper place of connexion with ship navigation, and since their harbor has been greatly improved it promises very fair, what is the ordinary course of things must be the improvement in that place? The reason is obvious, it must be the principal commercial emporium on the south shore of Lake Erie. In addition to all this, the increased value of the lands lying on each side of the canal within a reasonable distance from it, would be so great that one year's interest on this increased value, would create a fund sufficient to construct the canal.

"No doubt can be entertained but what liberal charters can be obtained, so that the stock of the companies will be better than any bank stock in the U. S. Add to this, dividends on canal stock in all countries constantly increase, whilst turnpike stock as uniformly runs down. Some of the canals in England divide annually more than the first cost of the canal, and no doubt can be entertained but what the dividends on the stock of this canal, will constantly increase.

"To construct the proposed canal is a *great work* for our new country, but when effected it will be a SPLENDID ENTERPRIZE; and will immortalise the present generation. It is hoped that the hints already thrown out regarding the Pittsburgh canal, will induce some *able pen* to spread this whole subject before an enlightened and intelligent public, so that they may be enabled to judge of the necessity and expediency of entering (as soon as may be) in this noble undertaking. Should the *wealth* and *talent* of Pittsburgh embark in this work, it would put a new face on the city and country, and would entail on posterity one of the greatest earthly blessings that can possibly reach them."

MR. GREGG'S VOTES.

In order to enlist the prejudices of the democratic party against Mr. Gregg, his opponents assert that since 1796 he has been constantly arrayed against that party.—An "Independent Republican," in the last Mercury, completely proves the incorrectness of this assertion, by quoting from the Journals of Congress a great number of Mr. Gregg's votes upon party questions.—From his extracts it appears that

Mr. Gregg voted against

Expelling Matthew Lyon.
Establishing Judicial Courts.
The *Alien Bill.*
Declaring void our treaties with France.
Suspending commercial intercourse with France.
Granting letters of marque, against French vessels.
And that

Mr. Gregg voted for

Thomas Jefferson.
Dismissing Adams's Judges.
Impeaching Judge Chase.
Excluding British vessels from our harbor.
The Embargo.
The Non-intercourse.
The War.
Letters of Marque.
Issuing of Treasury notes.

He was elected President of the U. S. Senate, in 1809, when there were but 6 federalists in the Senate.

Lead ore has been accidentally found on the farm of James Jeffries, Esq. four miles from Athens Ohio, of a very superior quality, and it is thought the mine will afford a sufficient quantity of lead to supply the demand of the whole state of Ohio.

DAUPHIN COUNTY MEETING.

At a very large meeting of the democratic and independent republicans of Dauphin county, convened at Mr. Doebler's inn, in Harrisburg, on Saturday evening, June 21st, 1823.

COL. JAMES COWDEN, was chosen chairman—

JOHN GEIGER and JOHN ROBERTS, secretaries.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting; and after a free interchange of sentiment among the citizens present had taken place; the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, for Governor:

Because he was nominated through the influence of the Legislature, and the direct agency of a caucus—in proof whereof the several votes of the delegates by whom he was nominated are submitted to the people.

FIRST VOTE.—*George Bryan*, 41
John A Shulze, 35
Samuel D. Ingham, 25

SECOND VOTE.—George Bryan, 43
John A. Shulze, 39
Samuel D. Ingham, 26

THIRD VOTE.—George Bryan, 46
John A. Shulze, 47
Samuel D. Ingham, 26

The convention was adjourned until the succeeding day, when a night's caucusing produced the result of

George Bryan, 36
John A. Shulze, 95 votes.

Because in this nomination the barter of votes is fairly to be inferred, on a comparison of the votes of the first day with the last; and public opinion was in this treated with contumely:

Because, neither the talents, education, nor public experience of John A. Shulze, fit him for the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate:

Because he has never performed any public service to give him claim to the exalted station of Chief Magistrate:

Because we consider the clerical office inconsistent with the turmoil of political life, much more with the duties of Commander in Chief of the militia of the Commonwealth: and

Because the candidate John A. Shulze, has never so far divested himself of his clerical character as to muster in the militia.

Because by his votes, last winter, as a member of the Legislature, he exhibited an utter disregard of constitutional provisions, of the obligation of contracts between the state and individuals, and of the rights of conscience:

Because, by his votes as State Senator, he approved the unconstitutional practice of drawing money from the treasury, on the warrant of the Governor, "*without a previous appropriation made by law*," a practice which, on the event of his election, might put the entire funds of the Commonwealth at his disposal.

Resolved, That we will give to Andrew Gregg our hearty and unanimous support:

Because, as a Statesman he is eminent:

As a citizen he is upright:

As a republican he has been uniform and consistent.

For by his opposition to the alien and sedition laws he contributed to the introduction of a tolerant and liberal policy in the administration of the general government, highly auspicious to its prosperity and tranquility: and as a citizen of the state, and a member of the administration, his course of conduct has likewise had the happy tendency of allaying the bitterness of party contentions.

It was further moved and

Resolved, That John Fager, Hugh Hamilton, Dennis Brady, John Kelker, Conrad Fry, John Cochran and John Roberts, be a committee of correspondence; and that they be authorized to draft an address, explanatory of the principles and views of the citizens of this county, favorable to the election of Andrew Gregg.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of each township, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, to hold meetings and appoint committees of vigilance; and that the committees in the respective townships, appointed at the county meeting of the 29th April, be requested to notify their fellow citizens of a time and place of holding the same.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of the borough of Harrisburgh, and of the several towns and townships in the county favorable to the election of Andrew Gregg, to adopt speedily such measures as they may deem necessary to insure the success of their candidate.

Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers opposed to caucuses, and legislative dictation, be requested to publish these proceedings.

JAMES COWDEN, Chairman,

JOHN GEIGER,
JOHN ROBERTS, } Secretaries.

The Prospect—Is very flattering. There will be a heavy vote given this year. From ten to twenty thousand votes more will be polled than in 1820. Berks county, notwithstanding all that has been said, will give as large a majority for Mr. Gregg as Mr. Hiester received in 1820. Schuylkill will do better for Mr. Gregg. In the City and County of Philadelphia, it is admitted by impartial men, since the late town meetings, in which the Democratic friends of Mr. Gregg far out numbered the friends of Mr. Shulze, that the majority for Mr Gregg will be greater than that of Mr. Hiester. An intelligent gentleman from the city told me yesterday that the friends of Shulze, in private conversation, *give him up*. The west is all alive! *There's fire in the mountains!!* It is the fire of Liberty!! Legislative dictation is done forever in Pennsylvania. The people *will be free*!

Village Record.

Samuel Rogers, author of the Pleasures of Memory, has published a new poem entitled Italy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Meeting.

In pursuance of previous public notice, a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republican citizens of the county of Washington, was held at the house of John Dagg, in the borough of Washington, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1823. JOHN WEAVER, of Chartiers township, was called to the chair, and *Stephen Hill*, of West Bethlehem township, and *Moses Stevenson*, of Burgettstown, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized, and the notice upon which it was convened having been read, the following proceedings were had.—

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired for some time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:—

Whereas, it is not only the undoubted right, but also the serious duty of *Democratic Republicans* to guard with jealous care, their republican institutions, and resolutely to oppose every attempt, from whatever quarter and under whatsoever plausible pretexts, to filch from them that which is inherently their own; and especially to resist every attempt of members of the Legislature to erect themselves into a *dictatorial club or aristocracy*—Therefore,

Resolved. That we will oppose, by all honorable means, John Andrew Shulze, the candidate whom they caused to be nominated for governor, in utter contempt of the declared will of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we will oppose J. A. Shulze because, should he be elected, instead of the guardian of the constitution and the unbending Chief Magistrate of the people, to secure a future nomination he must become the pliant TOOL of designing members of the legislature.

Resolved, That we will not support J. A. Shulze, because *we know him not* – except from the testimony of his neighbors, which proves him to be unqualified for the situation into which ambitious men are endeavoring to thrust him.

Resolved. That we will with the more energy oppose J. A. Shulze, because his leading supporters are the most *intolerant*, ARISTOCRATIC, and *abusive* partizans that ever disgraced any party. And

Resolved, That we will support ANDREW GREGG for the office of Governor because he is the regular democratic republican candidate, nominated at the time, in the place, and manner recommended by the democratic convention of 1820—a time, a place, and manner in entire harmony with republican principles.

Resolved. That we will support Andrew Gregg, because he is a uniform democratic republican, of high standing as such in the state, and in the United States, as is evinced by his election by the legislature of Pennsylvania to the Senate of the United States—his repeated election by the latter their speaker; and farther manifested by a long and distinguished course of active public service.

Resolved, That we will support Andrew Gregg, because the mode and circumstances of his nomination preclude all suspicion of intrigue or management—of bargain or sale—of promise or expectancy—whilst those attending the nomination of John A. Shulze afford ample ground to believe that there never was so much of either afloat on any other occasion.

Resolved, That we will support Andrew Gregg, because his private as well as public life is irreproachable;—*convicted libellers* not daring to assail the former, and in vain attempting to sully the latter.—Further—

Resolved, That members of the legislature are elected and paid three dollars a day to make laws—and to support the constitution; and not to endanger the latter, and neglect the former by bargaining and intriguing for the nomination of a governor.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for the legislature who upholds such glaring disregard of the rights of the people.

JOHN WEAVER, *Chairman.*

STEPHEN HILL,
M. STEVENSON, } *Secretaries.*

Law.

Subjoined is a law passed at the last session of our Legislature, requiring Registers to give notice in the newspapers of the filing of accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians—and making transcripts of the amounts appearing to be due when filed by the Prothonotary to be a lien on the real estate of Executors, Administrators or Guardians.—*Bedford Gaz*

A Further Supplement

To the act entitled, "An act directing the descent of intestates' real estates and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

SECT. I. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the registers of wills in the several counties of this commonwealth, in addition to the notice now required to be given by law, of the filing of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians,—and that the same will be presented to the orphans' court for confirmation and allowance, to cause such notice to be given once a week for at least 4 weeks prior to the time appointed for such confirmation and allowance, in at least two newspapers published in the county, if such newspapers are published therein, but if there is only one newspaper published in the county, then the said notice shall be given in said newspaper and the actual cost of such publication to be paid by the register, shall be divided among the several accounts to be presented to any one court and the proper proportion and no more shall be allowed and charged in every said account, in addition to the compensation now allowed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the protbonotaries of the courts of common pleas of the respective counties of this commonwealth, to file and docket for the fee of fifty cents, certified transcripts or extracts of the amount appearing to be due and in the hand of of any executor, administrator or guardian, on the settlement of his, her or their account in any orphans' court of this commonwealth, which transcripts or extracts shall be a lien on the real estate of such executor, administrator or guardian from the time of such entry until payment, distribution or satisfaction, and actions of debt, or scire facias may be instituted thereon by any person or persons interested, for the recovery of the whole or any part thereof: *Provided*, That, in case of an appeal from the orphans' court, the

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Iron shall be for no more than the amount finally found due and decreed.

Agriculture.

The real Hyson Tea plant introduced into the United States, and now in cultivation in North Carolina.

A. B——n, an old Traveller in the Indies, at present an inhabitant of Moore county, in the State of North Carolina, is well acquainted with the growth and cultivation of the above Tea plant in foreign countries, as well as this country, and also with the mode and manner of curing its leaves, and gives to the public, through this paper, the following communication respecting it:—

"As soon as the leaves arrive to maturity, they should be gathered of a morning, while the dew is on them, after three or four days of good weather of sunshine in succession, previous to gathering, and clear from any rain falling on in the interim to wet them: then dry up the dew on them as early as you can in the shade (say in a room as clear of wind or air as possible—after which put the leaves into a stone jar or jars, with as small mouths as can be had, so as to preclude the steam from getting without, or the air or water within, by tying cloths over them, and putting on a plate or a small waiter, with weight thereon, so as to keep it entirely free from either; then set the jar or jars into a large kettle of water, up to, or near its neck, but by no means so as that a drop of water may get over into its mouth; then slowly boil it until the leaves are completely wilted; when that is done, take the jars out and set them away, with their covers securely on, until they get, with their contents, perfectly cool; then take out the leaves, with the liquid substance, (if any,) and put the whole together in equal quantities, into large dishes to dry in the shade, as before recited, say in a room, on tables, as clear of wind or air as possible, often stirring the leaves, so as for them to absorb the liquid (if any) and dry with expedition. When thoroughly done, they should be immediately cannistered up and are then fit for use.

The writer of this article has, for some years past, successfully cultivated and cured, in this country, the above plant from seed, which he himself obtained in the East Indies, and there need not remain the least sort of doubt but that it will prosper and do well in any part of the United States, as the seed which falls from the plant, or otherwise, will stand the winter of this climate and come up in the spring. But the most advisable way is to gather the seed in the fall, and sow them in the spring, in small drills of good fine rich earth, about three feet wide, from which you can draw out in a wet season, and transplant as other plants – say as soon as three leaves appear on the plant, and it is one or two inches above the ground, leaving and depositing them about three feet apart, and cultivating them with a hoe only, as you would cotton or indigo, and which is best to be done of an evening, when the heat of the day is over and the sun pretty well turned. Three gatherings may be had of a season; the first is the best. A wisp of straw should be placed in the bottom of the pot or kettle to set the jars on when boiled, &c.

"The writer claims that credit and distinction for the above introduction and discovery which is due to it, and has no doubt but that the government of the United States will give it that notice, attention and regard which it deserves.

"April, 1823."

Seeing no reason to doubt the truth of any part of the above article, we consider its contents very important to the agricultural interest. He who introduces *a new staple* into the country is, assuredly, a public benefactor, and should receive credit as such. This, however, we apprehend, is all the advantage our correspondent will derive from his experiment and the disclosure of it, the *Government* of the United States not having it in its power, however disposed, to give to the subject the attention which seems to be expected from it.—Over the culture of the soil, the general government has no control, except so far as in the case of manufactures, the culture of particular articles may be favored by duties, imposed on the importation of the same article from foreign countries.

The above article assures us not only of the successful cultivation of the Tea plant, but comprizes in a few worlds, a complete description of the mode of its culture and preparation for market. When we look back and see how recently *Cotton* has become a staple production in a part of our country; when we reflect, that as short a time ago as in the year 1790, the sagacious HAMILTON was of opinion that Cotton could never have a commercial value in this country—who shall say what changes may not be wrought by the introduction of the Tea plant?

We should be glad to hear from those whose observation of Tea-culture in the Asiatic countries authorizes them to speak upon the subject, what they think of this matter.—For ourselves, we will suggest the only difficulty which we see in the way. It is this:—that in this country, where gross labor is yet of too much value to be subdivided as it is in the native country of the Tea plant, the cultivation of Tea requires more minute attention, and a greater proportion of it, than the value of the article will repay. When we reflect, however, upon the great quantity of labor, and the minute and delicate attention required in the cultivation of Tobacco, and that it is yet the favored crop in a considerable portion of our country, this obstacle lessens to the view. There is one important feature of the Tea plant culture, as described by our correspondent, viz: that it may be carried on, after its growth is secured at least, by women and children even more appropriately than by men.—*Nat. Intel.*

Three men are now confined in the jail of Somerset county on suspicion of being the persons who robbed Mr. Begley a short time since.—*Gronad. Gaz.* [illegible] resided near the scene of the robbery.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. York American, June 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the *Montano* from Havre, we are put in possession of our files of Paris papers to the 18th May inclusive, and Havre to the 20th. The rumor which we before had of the success of Mina is confirmed, as it may be assumed pretty certainly that the report which we insert below announcing that event, could not have been permitted to appear in the Constitutionel if it could have been denied or disproved. It was, however, a part of the Army of the Faith, and not of the French army, that Mina fell upon and destroyed. On the other hand, the forces under the Duke D'Angouleme, have made considerable forward movement, having arrived upon the Duero, passing through Lerma, and Valladolid, which brings them within about 80 miles of Madrid. Segovia, in their direct route to that city, appears to have been evacuated so precipitately, that all the artillery was left in the place, and Madrid itself is represented as deserted. This was to have been expected, and it now remains to be seen whether this extended line will not weaken rather than add to the efficient power of the French troops, and whether with all their supplies to be transported along a vast extent of country, the guerilla warfare will not soon begin to make itself deeply felt, even though the invaders possess the capital.

Paris, May 18—The report yesterday circulated, of the complete defeat of the Royalist Spaniards, 9000 strong, commanded by Romagosa, by Mina, who fell unexpectedly upon them, becomes to day more probable. It is said that the plan of Mina was to attack in order to disperse the two divisions of Eroles and Romagosa, before coming to hands with the French army.—It is said that General Quesada, who was blockading Santona with 3 or 4000 men of the Army of the Faith having attempted to cause some soldiers to be shot for want of discipline, was suddenly abandoned by his whole corps d'armee. It is even said that there was a sort of mutiny, and that the general of the Faith was obliged to fly, accompanied only by a single aid-de-camp.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, May 20.

"I refer you to your papers herewith for what is passing in Spain. There is a rumor that negotiations are going on. So far the French have gained nothing but ground; and it remains to be seen whether that is not, in fact, a disadvantage to them. Mina has fallen on a body of his countrymen and cut them up at the moment they thought him lost."

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The Dutch brig Anna Elizabeth at New York brings Curacoa papers to June 1. These contain a full confirmation of the surrender of Maracaibo to the arms of the Colombian patriots, and intelligence of a victory over them by Morales. The capture was effected in a gallant manner. On the 19th of May, the Colombian admiral PADILLA, who was blockading Maracaibo, captured two Spanish schooners. The whole fleet then stood in to the Lagoon, and at day light Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors and make for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them. All things being thus prepared, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the manoeuvre was commenced; the whole Colombian fleet immediately made sail in chase of these two decoy vessels; they were seen by the forts, which not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians, and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored under fort St. Carlos and remained in battle array firing blank cartridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the forts with three cheers. In a few moments, however the Spaniards found out *the cheat*, and were thrown into confusion. This gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear, whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a gallant fire. The carnage now became dreadful. The Colombian ship of war Mars was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving Admiral Padilla, and the Colombian forces in possession of his stronghold. The forts being manned by the patriots, and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, which immediately rallied round the standard of liberty. Morales, not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cavello, taking Coro, in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of general PAEZ, an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed.

Extract of a letter from General Paez, dated

Valencia, May 22, 1823.

"We have just given the Spaniards a dreadful beating, which I may safely say will prove a death blow to their hopes. My advanced guard yesterday encountered the Cavall Burgos del Coro, which I must confess harassed us no little. The royalists, thank God, have paid dearly for their temerity. A fine Spanish regiment of horse have been entirely cut to pieces by my troops, principally Creoles of Caracas.

Morales fled precipitately after losing the day and the best part of of his forces. All he has now with him, being thinned by capture, and desertion, amounts to about 1400 fighting men, miserably clothed and fed, whilst our forces here are 3,530 effective men. Morales has made good his retreat to Coro. I only wait the arrival of a frigate from England to co-operate, when I shall make a desperate attack on Puerto Cabello, being persuaded that it requires an effort. The momently expected force, and that which we have at La Guayra, will no doubt be sufficient to effect our purpose.

The brave Padilla has forced the bar of Maracaybo, and captured the forts by strength and stratagem, on the 19th, after an obstinate resistance, with the loss of the brig Mars of 20 guns. A large Spanish schooner was destroyed by the Independencia; the captain escaped in his boat, but a few hours after was killed by order of Morales. The good people of royalty have changed their opinion of this *Modern Nero*, and fondly look to us for salvation.—The town of Maracaybo, it is said has capitulated."

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR, FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN OHIO.

"SIR—In my former letter I submitted a few sentiments concerning the project of constructing a navigable canal, from the city of Pittsburgh down on the north side of the Ohio, to the big Beaver, and from thence up the valley of the last mentioned stream to the Mahoning, up that branch and from thence across to the head waters of Grand River, passing in the neighborhood of that river to a proper junction with Lake Erie;—the whole distance being through a young but very flourishing and fertile country, capable of sustaining *a very dense population*.

"Public opinion has indeed settled the point, that Pittsburgh is the *first* and *most important* Manufacturing town of its size, in the United States; and that all must admit, that no town in this country, is so well situated for extensive manufacturing operations, and that no spot has more local advantages for manufacturing purposes. It must be apparent then, to all, that an extensive vent for her manufactories, is essential to the growth and prosperity of that city, and that by opening the proposed navigation, new sources of wealth will be attached to all her enterprises.—Look at the northern part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with the whole of Michigan Territory, and from what quarter can they obtain such articles as are manufactured in Pittsburgh, on as good terms as from that place, and all by means of the proposed canal?

"Add to this, Pittsburgh has now employed in trade and commerce a large capital, where trading houses in the country can be well supplied with goods, through the proposed canal to good ship navigation on the Lake. Should the proposed canal be constructed, by means thereof the city of Pittsburgh would be placed in a situation altogether more eligible, as a place of business, than Buffalo, which never can be a manufacturing town. This being the case, it follows, that measures ought speedily to be taken to accomplish this great object.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
"Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

"No reasonable doubt can be entertained of the practicability of the proposed route for such a work, and as little of the immense advantage it will be to Pittsburgh, as well as the whole country through which it must pass. It would be impossible in the compass of this communication, to enumerate the different articles now manufactured in Pittsburgh, for the use and consumption of our citizens, who would be accommodated by the proposed canal, the importance of which must be duly appreciated, when we consider that canal transportation, is less than one quarter part of the expense of land carriage. I ask what other project can ever be accomplished, by your enterprizing citizens, which will have as direct a tendency to double the *population*, the *manufactures*, the *business*, and the *wealth* of that place, as the proposed canal?

"This canal would be as interesting to Pittsburgh, as the great Erie canal is to the city of New York; it would be about one third as long and still will open to the same immense country in the west, and at the same time, will cost the stockholders less than one tenth part as much.—A great part of the articles now manufactured at Pittsburgh, are made of heavy materials, and such as are subject to a great expense by road transportation, but when once put into a good canal, can reach places of consumption by a safe, cheap, and easy water carriage.

"A slight attention to this subject, must satisfy every intelligent person, that all the towns and places through which this canal must pass, will derive a proportionate advantage;—take the town of Warren, in this state, and can any person doubt but what that town will have double the business and wealth, within five years after the completion of this canal?—take, also, Fairport, on the Lake, if that is the proper place of connexion with ship navigation, and since their harbor has been greatly improved it promises very fair, what in the ordinary course of things must be the improvement in that place? The reason is obvious, it must be the principal commercial emporium on the south shore of Lake Erie. In addition to all this, the increased value of the lands lying on each side of the canal within a reasonable distance from it, would be so great that one year's interest on this increased value, would create a fund sufficient to construct the canal.

"No doubt can be entertained but what liberal charters can be obtained, so that the stock of the companies will be better than any bank stock in the U. S. Add to this, dividends on canal stock in all countries constantly increase, whilst turnpike stock as uniformly runs down. Some of the canals in England divide annually more than the first cost of the canal, and no doubt can be entertained but what the dividends on the stock of this canal, will constantly increase.

"To construct the proposed canal is a *great work* for our new country, but when effected it will be a SPLENDID ENTERPRIZE; and will immortalize the present generation. It is hoped that the hints already thrown out regarding the Pittsburgh canal, will induce some *able pen* to spread this whole subject before an enlightened and intelligent public, so that they may be enabled to judge of the necessity and expediency of entering (as soon as may be) in this noble undertaking. Should the *wealth* and *talent* of Pittsburgh embark in this work, it would put a new face on the city and country, and would entail on posterity one of the greatest earthly blessings that can possibly reach them"

MR. GREGG'S VOTES.

In order to enlist the prejudices of the democratic party against Mr. Gregg, his opponents assert that since 1796 he has been constantly arrayed against that party.—An "Independent Republican," in the last Mercury, completely proves the incorrectness of this assertion, by quoting from the Journals of Congress a great number of Mr. Gregg's votes upon party questions.—From his extracts it appears that

Mr. Gregg voted against

Expelling Matthew Lyon.
Establishing Judicial Courts.
The *Alien Bill.*
Declaring void our treaties with France.
Suspending commercial intercourse with France.
Granting letters of marque, against French vessels.

And that

Mr. Gregg voted for

Thomas Jefferson.
Dismissing Adams's Judges.
Impeaching Judge Chase.
Excluding British vessels from our harbor.
The Embargo.
The Non-intercourse.
The War.
Letters of Marque.
Issuing of Treasury notes.

He was elected President of the U. S. Senate, in 1809, when there were but 6 federalists in the Senate.

Lead ore has been accidentally found on the farm of James Jeffries, Esq four miles from Athens Ohio, of a very superior quality, and it is thought the mine will afford a sufficient quantity of lead to supply the demand of the whole state of Ohio.

DAUPHIN COUNTY MEETING.

At a very large meeting of the democratic and independent republicans of Dauphin county, convened at Mr. Doebler's Inn, in Harrisburg, on Saturday evening, June 21st, 1823.

COL. JAMES COWDEN, was chosen chairman—

JOHN GEIGER and JOHN ROBERTS, secretaries.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting; and after a free interchange of sentiment among the citizens present had taken place; the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, for Governor:

Because he was nominated through the influence of the Legislature, and the direct agency of a caucus—in proof whereof the several votes of the delegates by whom he was nominaied are submitted to the people.

FIRST VOTE.—	*George Bryan*,	41
	John A Shulze,	35
	Samuel D. Ingham,	25
SECOND VOTE.—	George Bryan,	43
	John A. Shulze,	39
	Samuel D. Ingham,	26
THIRD VOTE.—	George Bryan,	46
	John A. Shulze,	47
	Samuel D. Ingham,	26

The convention was adjourned until the succeeding day, when a night's caucusing produced the result of

George Bryan,	96
John A. Shulze,	95 votes.

Because in this nomination the barter of votes is fairly to be inferred, on a comparison of the votes of the first day with the last; and public opinion was in this treated with contumely:

Because, neither the talents, education nor public experience of John A. Shulze, fit him for the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate:

Because he has never performed any public service to give him claim to the exalted station of Chief Magistrate:

Because we consider the clerical office inconsistent with the turmoil of political life, much more with the duties of Commander in Chief of the militia of the Commonwealth: and

Because the candidate John A. Shulze, has never so far divested himself of his clerical character as to muster in the militia.

Because by his votes, last winter, as a member of the Legislature, he exhibited an utter disregard of constitutional provisions, of the obligation of contracts between the state and individuals, and of the rights of conscience:

Because, by his vote as State Senator, he approved the unconstitutional practice of drawing money from the treasury, on the warrant of the Governor, "*without a previous appropriation made by law*," a practice which, on the event of his election, might put the entire funds of the Commonwealth at his disposal.

Resolved, That we will give to Andrew Gregg our hearty and unanimous support:

Because, as a Statesman he is eminent:

As a citizen he is upright:

As a republican he has been uniform and consistent.

For by his opposition to the alien and sedition laws he contributed to the introduction of a tolerant and liberal policy in the administration of the general government, highly auspicious to its prosperity and tranquility: and as a citizen of the state, and a member of the administration, his course of conduct has likewise had the happy tendency of allaying the bitterness of party contentions.

It was further moved and

Resolved, That John Fager, Hugh Hamilton, Dennis Brady, John Kelker, Conrad Fry, John Cochran and John Roberts, be a committee of correspondence; and that they be authorized to draft an address, explanatory of the principles and views of the citizens of this county, favorable to the election of Andrew Gregg.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of each township, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, to hold meetings and appoint committees of vigilance; and that the committees in the respective townships, appointed at the county meeting of the 29th April, be requested to notify their fellow citizens of a time and place of holding the same.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of the borough of Harrisburgh, and of the several towns and townships in the county favorable to the election of Andrew Gregg, to adopt speedily such measures as they may deem necessary to insure the success of their candidate.

Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers opposed to caucuses, and legislative dictation be requested to publish these proceedings

JAMES COWDEN, Chairman,

JOHN GEIGER,
JOHN ROBERTS, } Secretaries.

The Prospect—Is very flattering. There will be a heavy vote given this year. From ten to twenty thousand votes more will be polled than in 1820. Berks county, notwithstanding all that has been said, will give as large a majority for Mr. Gregg as Mr. Hiester received in 1820. Schuylkill will do better for Mr. Gregg. In the City and County of Philadelphia, it is admitted by impartial men, since the late town meetings, in which the Democratic friends of Mr. Gregg far out numbered the friends of Mr. Shulze, that the majority for Mr Gregg will be greater than that of Mr. Hiester. An intelligent gentleman from the city told me yesterday that the friends of Shulze, in private conversation *give him up*. The west is all alive! *There's fire in the mountains!!* It is the fire of Liberty!! Legislative dictation is done forever in Pennsylvania. The people *will be free*!

Village Record.

Samuel Rogers, author of the Pleasures o Memory, has published a new poem entitled *Italy.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Democratic Republican Meeting

In pursuance of previous public notice, a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republican citizens of the county of Washington, was held at the house of John Dagg, in the borough of Washington, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1823. JOHN WEAVER, of Chartiers township, was called to the chair, and *Stephen Hill*, of West Bethlehem township, and *Moses Stevenson*, of Burgettstown, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized, and the notice upon which it was convened having been read, the following proceedings were had.—

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired for some time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:—

Whereas, it is not only the undoubted right, but also the serious duty of *Democratic Republicans* to guard with jealous care, their republican institutions, and resolutely to oppose every attempt, from whatever quarter and under whatsoever plausible pretexts, to filch from them that which is inherently their own; and especially to resist every attempt of members of the Legislature to erect themselves into a *dictatorial club* or *aristocracy*—Therefore,

Resolved. That we will oppose, by all honorable means, John Andrew Shulze, the candidate whom they caused to be nominated for governor, in utter contempt of the declared will of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we will oppose J. A. Shulze because, should he be elected, instead of the guardian of the constitution and the unbending Chief Magistrate of the people, to secure a future nomination he must become the pliant TOOL of designing members of the legislature.

Resolved, That we will not support J. A. Shulze, because *we know him not* - except from the testimony of his neighbors, which proves him to be unqualified for the situation into which ambitious men are endeavoring to thrust him.

Resolved. That we will with the more energy oppose J. A. Shulze, because his leading supporters are the most *intolerant*, ARISTOCRATIC, and *abusive* partizans that ever disgraced any party. And

Resolved, That we will support ANDREW GREGG for the office of Governor because he is the regular democratic republican candidate, nominated at the time, in the place, and manner recommended by the democratic convention of 1820—a time, a place, and manner in entire harmony with republican principles.

Resolved. That we will support Andrew Gregg, because he is a uniform democratic republican, of high standing as such in the state, and in the United States, as is evinced by his election by the legislature of Pennsylvania to the Senate of the United States - his repeated election by the latter their speaker; and farther manifested by a long and distinguished course of active public service.

Resolved, That we will support Andrew Gregg, because the mode and circumstances of his nomination preclude all suspicion of intrigue or management—of bargain or sale—of promise or expectancy -whilst those attending the nomination of John A. Shulze afford ample ground to believe that there never was so much of either afloat on any other occasion.

Resolved, That we will support Andrew Gregg, because his private as well as public life is irreproachable;—*convicted libellers* not daring to assail the former, and in vain attempting to sully the latter.—Further -

Resolved, That members of the legislature are elected and paid three dollars a day to make laws—and to support the constitution; and not to endanger the latter, and neglect the former by bargaining and intriguing for the nomination of a governor.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate for the legislature who upholds such glaring disregard of the rights of the people.

JOHN WEAVER, *Chairman.*

STEPHEN HILL,
M. STEVENSON, } *Secretaries.*

Law.

Subjoined is a law passed at the last session of our Legislature, requiring Registers to give notice in the newspapers of the filing of accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians—and making transcripts of the amounts appearing to be due when filed by the Prothonotary to be a lien on the real estate of Executors, Administrators or Guardians.—*Bedford Gaz*

A Further Supplement

To the act entitled, "An act directing the descent of intestates' real estates and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned"

SECT. I. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the registers of wills in the several counties of this commonwealth, in addition to the notice now required to be given by law, of the filing of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians,—and that the same will be presented to the orphans' court for confirmation and allowance, to cause such notice to be given once a week for at least 4 weeks prior to the time appointed for such confirmation and allowance, in at least two newspapers published in the county, if such newspapers are published therein, but if there is only one newspaper published in the county, then the said notice shall be given in said newspaper and the actual cost of such publication to be paid by the register, shall be divided among the several accounts to be presented to any one court and the proper proportion and no more shall be allowed and charged in every said account, in addition to the compensation now allowed.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas of the respective counties of this commonwealth, to file and docket for the fee of fifty cents, certified transcripts or extracts of the amount appearing to be due and in the hand of of any executor, administrator or guardian, on the settlement of his, her or their account in any orphans' court of this commonwealth, which transcripts or extracts shall be a lien on the real estate of such executor, administrator or guardian from the time of such entry until payment, distribution or satisfaction, and actions of debt, or scire facias may be instituted thereon by any person or persons interested, for the recovery of the whole or any part thereof: *Provided*, That, in case of an appeal from the orphans' court, the lien shall be for no more than the amount finally found due and decreed

Agriculture.

The real Hyson Tea plant introduced into the United States, and now in cultivation in North Carolina.

A. B——n, an old Traveller in the Indies, at present an inhabitant of Moore county, in the State of North Carolina, is well acquainted with the growth and cultivation of the above Tea plant in foreign countries, as well as this country, and also with the mode and manner of curing its leaves, and gives to the public, through this paper, the following communication respecting it:—

"As soon as the leaves arrive to maturity, they should be gathered of a morning, while the dew is on them, after three or four days of good weather of sunshine in succession, previous to gathering, and clear from any rain falling on in the interim to wet them: then dry up the dew on them as early as you can in the shade (say in a room as clear of wind or air as possible—after which put the leaves into a stone jar or jars, with as small mouths as can be had, so as to preclude the steam from getting without, or the air or water within, by tying cloths over them, and putting on a plate or a small waiter, with weight thereon, so as to keep it entirely free from either; then set the jar or jars into a large kettle of water, up to, or near its neck, but by no means so as that a drop of water may get over into its mouth; then slowly boil it until the leaves are completely wilted; when that is done, take the jars out and set them away, with their covers securely on, until they get, with their contents, perfectly cool; then take out the leaves, with the liquid substance, (if any,) and put the whole together in equal quantities, into large dishes to dry in the shade, as before recited, say in a room, on tables, as clear of wind or air as possible, often stirring the leaves, so as for them to absorb the liquid (if any) and dry with expedition. When thoroughly done, they should be immediately cannistered up and are then fit for use.

The writer of this article has, for some years past, successfully cultivated and cured, in this country, the above plant from seed, which he himself obtained in the East Indies, and there need not remain the least sort of doubt but that it will prosper and do well in any part of the United States, as the seed which falls from the plant, or otherwise, will stand the winter of this climate and come up in the spring. But the most advisable way is to gather the seed in the fall, and sow them in the spring in small drills of good fine rich earth, about three feet wide, from which you can draw out in a wet season, and transplant as other plants - say as soon as three leaves appear on the plant, and it is one or two inches above the ground, leaving and depositing them about three feet apart, and cultivating them with a hoe only, as you would cotton or indigo, and which is best to be done of an evening, when the heat of the day is over and the sun pretty well turned. Three gatherings may be had of a season; the first is the best. A wisp of straw should be placed in the bottom of the pot or kettle to set the jars on when boiled, &c.

"The writer claims that credit and distinction for the above introduction and discovery which is due to it, and has no doubt but that the government of the United States will give it that notice, attention and regard which it deserves.

"April, 1823."

Seeing no reason to doubt the truth of any part of the above article, we consider its contents very important to the agricultural interest. He who introduces *a new staple* into the country is, assuredly, a public benefactor, and should receive credit as such. This, however, we apprehend, is all the advantage our correspondent will derive from his experiment and the disclosure of it, the *Government* of the United States not having it in its power, however disposed, to give to the subject the attention which seems to be expected from it.—Over the culture of the soil, the general government has no control, except so far as in the case of manufactures, the culture of particular articles may be favored by duties, imposed on the importation of the same article from foreign countries.

The above article assures us not only of the successful cultivation of the Tea plant, but comprizes in a few worlds, a complete description of the mode of its culture and preparation for market. When we look back and see how recently *Cotton* has become a staple production in a part of our country; when we reflect, that as short a time ago as in the year 1790, the sagacious HAMILTON was of opinion that Cotton could never have a commercial value in this country—who shall say what changes may not be wrought by the introduction of the Tea plant?

We should be glad to hear from those whose observation of Tea-culture in the Asiatic countries authorizes them to speak upon the subject, what they think of this matter.—For ourselves, we will suggest the only difficulty which we see in the way. It is this:—that in this country, where gross labor is yet of too much value to be subdivided as it is in the native country of the Tea plant, the cultivation of Tea requires more minute attention, and a greater proportion of it, than the value of the article will repay. When we reflect, however, upon the great quantity of labor, and the minute and delicate attention required in the cultivation of Tobacco, and that it is yet the favored crop in a considerable portion of our country, this obstacle lessens to the view. There is one important feature of the Tea plant culture, as described by our correspondent, viz: that it may be carried on, after its growth is secured at least, by women and children even more appropriately than by men.—*Nat. Intel.*

Three men are now confined in the jail of Somerset county on suspicion of being the persons who robbed Mr. Begley a short time since.—*Greenab Gaz* [They resided near the scene of the robbery.]

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. York American, June 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the *Montano* from Havre, we are put in possession of our files of Paris papers to the 18th May inclusive, and Havre to the 20th. The rumor which we before had of the success of Mina is confirmed, as it may be assumed pretty certainly that the report which we insert below announcing that event, could not have been permitted to appear in the Constitutionel if it could have been denied or disproved. It was, however, a part of the Army of the Faith, and not of the French army, that Mina fell upon and destroyed. On the other hand, the forces under the Duke D'Angouleme, have made considerable forward movement, having arrived upon the Duoro, passing through Lerma, and Valladolid, which brings them within about 80 miles of Madrid. Segovia, in their direct route to that city, appears to have been evacuated so precipitately, that all the artillery was left in the place, and Madrid itself is represented as deserted. This was to have been expected, and it now remains to be seen whether this extended line will not weaken rather than add to the efficient power of the French troops, and whether with all their supplies to be transported along a vast extent of country, the guerilla warfare will not soon begin to make itself deeply felt, even though the invaders possess the capital.

Paris, May 18—The report yesterday circulated, of the complete defeat of the Royalist Spaniards, 2000 strong, commanded by Romagosa, by Mina, who fell unexpectedly upon them, becomes to day more probable. It is said that the plan of Mina was to attack in order to disperse the two divisions of Eroles and Romagosa, before coming to hands with the French army.—It is said that General Quesada, who was blockading Santona with 3 or 4000 men of the Army of the Faith having attempted to cause some soldiers to be shot for want of discipline, was suddenly abandoned by his whole corps d'armee. It is even said that there was a sort of mutiny, and that the general of the Faith was obliged to fly, accompanied only by a single aid-de-camp.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, May 20.

"I refer you to your papers herewith for what is passing in Spain. There is a rumor that negotiations are going on. So far the French have gained nothing but ground; and it remains to be seen whether that is not, in fact, a disadvantage to them. Mina has fallen on a body of his countrymen and cut them up at the moment they thought him lost."

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The Dutch brig Anna Elizabeth at New York brings Curacoa papers to June 1. These contain a full confirmation of the surrender of Maracaibo to the arms of the Colombian patriots, and intelligence of a victory over them by Morales. The capture was effected in a gallant manner. On the 19th of May, the Colombian admiral PADILLA, who was blockading Maracaibo, captured two Spanish schooners. The whole fleet then stood in to the Lagoon, and at day light Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors and make for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them. All things being thus prepared, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the manoeuvre was commenced; the whole Colombian fleet immediately made sail in chase of these two decoy vessels, they were seen by the forts, which not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians, and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored under fort St. Carlos and remained in battle array firing blank cartridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the forts with three cheers. In a few moments, however the Spaniards found out *the cheat* and were thrown into confusion. This gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear, whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a gallant fire. The carnage now became dreadful. The Colombian ship of war Mars was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving Admiral Padilla, and the Colombian forces in possession of his stronghold. The forts being manned by the patriots, and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, which immediately rallied round the standard of liberty. Morales, not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cavello, taking Coro, in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of general PAEZ, an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed.

Extract of a letter from General Paez, dated

Valencia, May 22, 1823.

"We have just given the Spaniards a dreadful beating, which I may safely say will prove a death blow to their hopes. My advanced guard yesterday encountered the Cavall Burgos del Coro, which I must confess harassed us no little. The royalists, thank God, have paid dearly for their temerity. A fine Spanish regimen of horse have been entirely cut to pieces by my troops, principally Creoles of Caracas.

Morales fled precipitately after losing the day and the best part of his forces. All he has now with him, being thinned by capture, and desertion, amounts to about 1400 fighting men, miserably clothed and fed, whilst our forces here are 3,530 effective men. Morales has made good his retreat to Coro. I only wait the arrival of a frigate from England to co-operate, when I shall make a desperate attack on Puerto Cabello, being persuaded that it requires an effort. The momently expected force, and that which we have at La Guayra, will no doubt be sufficient to effect our purpose.

The brave Padilla has forced the bar of Maracaybo, and captured the forts by strength and stratagem, on the 19th, after an obstinate resistance, with the loss of the brig Mars of 20 guns. A large Spanish schooner was destroyed by the Independencia; the captain escaped in his boat, but a few hours after was killed by order of Morales. The good people of royalty have changed their opinion of this *Modern Nero*, and fondly look to us for salvation.—The town of Maracaybo, it is said has capitulated."

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans, held on Wednesday evening last, at the house of Mr. Greer, in this city, Dr. *Felix Brunat*, in the chair, and *S. Kingston*, Esq. Secretary, resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the nomination of Mr. Gregg, and protesting against Legislative interference in elections, &c. &c.

The patent democrats, according to their own accounts "from respectable sources," were far more numerous than their opponents, at the late Philadelphia meetings—but, as is quite natural you know, in electioneering times,—they did'nt just care about undertaking the "unpleasant and useless conflict" of meeting on the day appointed, and showing how far they could outnumber the other democrats of the city! What prudence and magnanimity!

The patent writers, like the almanac makers, adapt their calculations to particular meridians. Lancaster is a decidedly federal county, and accordingly the Free Press occasionally urges upon the federalists the inconsistency and impropriety of their voting for so decided a *democrat* as Andrew Gregg is known to be. In other counties, where there is greater danger of Mr. Gregg's obtaining democratic votes, they call him a *federalist*, and seem to be astonished, that any democrat should think of voting for him.

For the Gazette.

Andrew Gregg was born near Carlisle, "in Cumberland county in the State of "Pennsylvania, in 1758; he received the "rudiments of a classical education, at a "grammar school in Carlisle," &c.

The above plain sentence in a biography of Andrew Gregg, published by his friends, makes that gentleman 65 years of age. But as this "statement from a respectable source," did not suit the views of those sticklers for "fairness" and enemies of "trick" who conduct matters on the part of the caucus candidate, they have, in the last Statesman, just taken the liberty of striking out the point at the figures 1758, so as to join them more closely to the words which follow thus—"*in* 1758 *he received* the rudiments" &c. and this they pass off for an *extract* from the biography, and prove from it that Mr. Gregg must be at least 75 years of age! Now this may all be considered quite ingenious and altogether fair in those schools of morals and politics where principles are in proportion to interest; but the exercise of a similar ingenuity would reverse the meaning of every commandment in the Bible, and of every provision in our laws! for the writer, who could strike out a comma or semicolon, so as completely to change the meaning of an important sentence, could just as readily and fairly strike out or insert any word that would suit his purpose. And it must be admitted that a license to act in this way would give a writer great advantage in a controversy, but for one trifling circumstance,—and that is,—readers, generally, not being fools, are capable of detecting, and are more apt to resent than to relish such barefaced attempts to deceive them.

Joseph Haslett, governor of Delaware, died at Milford on the 17th ult. being the fourth governor of that state that has died within a few years At the late election, the Philadelphia Gazette says, "it was objected to Mr. Booth, the candidate opposed to Mr. Haslett, that he was so far advanced in life he would probably die before the expiration of his term of office. Judge Booth is still living, —Gov. Haslett is dead—so uncertain are our calculations respecting life and death."

FROM SPAIN.

Spanish papers to the 13th May have been received at New York. The French troops were within 15 leagues of Madrid, on a quick march for that city. Nothing is said of the negotiation for peace. The Spanish papers state that "the Spanish forces have tripled in a month," and that "the French army is every day falling off."

DROWNED, On Monday evening last, in the Monongahela, near the Bridge, *John Cooper*, aged about 6 years,—son of the late Mr John Cooper, book-binder, of this city.

Was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the wharf at the Old Garrison, on Saturday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL BLAIR, aged 21.—He went into the water for the purpose of bathing, and not being aware that there was a deep hole at the end of the wharf, and being unable to swim, he was in but a few minutes before he sunk never more to rise. The body was not found until the next morning, and in the evening it was interred in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church, accompanied by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends. Mr. Blair was respected by all his acquaintances.—*Statesman.*

FIRE!—On Friday evening last this city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It proved to be at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Burnsides, spinning-wheel maker, in Penn-street. The fire originated in a new frame back building just finished, attached to the dwelling house, and in which we understand the carpenters had negligently left some fire, at the close of the day. The new building was entirely consumed, and the dwelling house so much injured, as to render it nearly useless. Mr. Burnsides lost seven feather beds and the principal part of his furniture; and was himself very severely burnt in his efforts to save his property and to extinguish the flames.—We sincerely sympathise with the sufferer. He is an honest and industrious man, and his loss will be severely felt.

Pittsburgh.

PINS.—A machine is in use in New York for making Pins, by which thirty are produced in one minute. The manufacturer holds his wire with one hand and turns a crank with the other, and the pins drop out headed and pointed!

A letter from Havanna, dated June 14, says: Iturbide has left Mexico in the British brig Rollins, for Naples. He is said to have carried with him a numerous retinue, and much treasure."

On the 2d ult. Mr. Aaron Sherwood, of Bennington, Vt. sheared from one sheep eighteen pounds and fourteen ounces of washed wool, of a good quality, and about sixteen inches in length. The sheep was four years old this season and weighed, with the fleece one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. This is said to be the largest fleece that was ever sheared in Vermont or perhaps in the United States.—*Boston Sentinel.*

A Choctaw Indian lately voluntarily agreed to be executed for the murder of an Indian, and assisted at his own execution. The brother of the murdered Indian was the principal executioner.

A distinguished citizen of Boston has entered the military service of the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, is about to enter the service of the Greeks.

Three sons of Gen. Paez, of the Republic of Colombia, have been admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

A late number of the Dublin Evening Post says,—"We have learnt from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighborhood of one town, Borroaskane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic state and Philadelphia, are the destinations, we believe, of these and other families."

Butler, June 27.—On Saturday night there was an unusual fall of rain in this borough, and North West and East of it. On Sunday morning, the *Connoquenessing* had the appearance of a large river; nearly the whole of the bottom ground covered with water to the depth of eight or ten feet, it had quite a majestic appearance, though the owners of meadows along the creek seeing their grass destroyed and their fences carried off, did not appear to view it with much pleasure. The arched Bridge on the turnpike has been swept off, and the bridges generally have been taken off by the flood. Wm. Boreland had two horses drowned, they were in the meadow, and such was the depth of the water, and strength of the current that they were swept out of the meadow.—We regret to state, that we have been informed that *Mount Ætna* furnace, on Slipperyrock, has been injured by the flood: it was in full blast, and the founders with their ladles in their hands ready to cast, when the water rose with such rapidity that they had merely time to let the metal run out amongst the water, which rose in a short time as high as the tweer—the hearth is said to be so much injured that a new one will have to be made.

The damages sustained by the farmers living on the creeks, and the loss of the bridges, will be very sensibly felt by the citizens of this county.—*Repository.*

Distressing Accident.—On Tuesday evening the 24th inst. a beautiful little girl, daughter of C. Buhl, Esq. Zelinople, was playing beside a pile of boards, her brother a boy of about ten years of age, came to his little sister and the pile of boards accidentally tumbled down on the two children, broke the boy's leg,—the distressed mother carried her little son, apparently lifeless, into the house, and not until the child recovered, did she know that her lovely little daughter was under the boards—She ran to relieve her child, but when the boards were removed the life had departed from her.—*Ib.*

Mercer, Pa. June 27.—A distressing accident took place near Byers' mill, a few miles from this place on Thursday last.—The circumstances were as follows:—The neighbors of Mahoning township and its vicinity had assembled at Mr Peter Gundy's for the purpose of raising a barn: the building was framed without braces, and while in the act of running the wall-plate over the last bent, not having adopted the precaution of *following poles*, the pressure against the top of the bent was so great as to crowd it over against its fellow, when the whole, four in number, instantly fell, precipitating twelve or fifteen men, which were on the top to receive the plate, to the ground, a distance of nearly thirty feet, wounding and bruising the greater number of them in a shocking manner. Of the number wounded, three or four are severely, perhaps fatally injured:—three have had their sculls fractured; four their legs or arms broken. One of the former had his head pressed, between two large pieces of timber, into the space of four inches and three-sixteenths of an inch. The many accidents which result from carelessness, or something else, at raisings, ought to operate as a warning to those who superintend the process, and the greatest circumspection is necessary, where the lives of men depend entirely upon caution, prudence and carefulness.—*Press.*

New York, June 27.

From New Orleans.—The sch. Enterprise, at this port, left N. Orleans on the 8th inst. A paper of that morning, stated that the river had fallen about 7 inches at the town, but was still rising at the mouth of the Ohio, and the Upper country was so inundated as to cause great destruction in the crops. Capt. Wheaton informs us that the steam-boat Rob Roy had just arrived, with distressing accounts confirming the above statement. For the distance of six or seven hundred miles the country was to be seen [illegible]

We are sorry, says the Philadelphia Aurora, to inform the public, that the Commissioners of the Republic of St. Salvador, are indisposed in this city; one of them is so much affected, that he is under the particular care of Professor Chapman. However, we hope that they will soon be in a situation to proceed on their mission to Washington city.

A Trotting Match recently took place on Long Island for a bet of two hundred dollars. One of the horses singular for his whiteness, owned by Mr. Hunter, of the Circus, was matched against a horse belonging to a gentleman of this city, to perform the distance of 90 miles Mr. H. won with ease, his horse having performed the distance in 9 hours.

N. Y Gaz.

A letter from a friend at Philadelphia, mentions the fact that a young man from Cincinnati who arrived there in the steam boat from Baltimore, discovered on his arrival that his trunk had been robbed of 15000 dollars in bank notes enclosed to different mercantile houses.—*Gaz*

An extract of a letter from Perpignan, April 12th, says—"Two regiments of *women*, have been organized at Barcelona, for the service of the place, in case of seige. We hold in our hands an engraving of these soldiers—they are in a becoming dress, and armed with a lance It may be recollected that in the former war, a similar battalion was formed at Gironne, whose courage is much spoken of by Marshal *St. Cyr*, in his work on Catalonia.

Albany, June 13.

We are informed that during the violent storm on Friday night last, five men who had been employed on the Canal were instantly killed by lightning, when asleep in their "*shante*," about eighteen miles from this city, on the Canal line.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

There is some SENSE in the following extract at least; whether it be COMMON sense or not, we will not pretend to decide:

SENSE.—There are a great many gradations of wisdom among people. There is good sense, great sense, fine and high sense, besides no sense and little sense; but the best kind of sense in my estimation, is that which is vulgarly denominated *common sense*. Your good sense is always running away with itself; your great sense is sure to have mischief at the bottom of it; your fine sense makes broken hearts, your high sense broken heads; your no sense goes blundering to the devil often, and your little sense is not much better; but common sense fills a man's purse with dollars, his cellar with beef and pork, and his peaceful fire side with a good wife and good children. Common sense is best.

WAR HORSES

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War.

Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 11000 in number—and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued, such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, and then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED

June 28. Steam Boat *Mercury*, Fitzgerald & Robinson, owners, Fitzgerald, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

29 Keel Boat Maria, 25 tons, Halerman, owner, Clark, master, freight and passengers.

30. Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner, Pounds, master, from Beaver, pig metal.

— Keel Boat Lady Brown, 30 tons, from Warren, flour.

July 1. Keel Boat No. 7, 35 tons, Lindells & Scott, owners, Crooks, master, from Louisville, lead, shot, furs, &c.

DEPARTED.

June 29. Keel Boat Maid of Pittsburgh, 30 tons, A. Hart, owner, Collins, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

—. Steam Boat *Mercury*, Fitzgerald and Robinson, owners, Fitzgerald, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

30. Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone owner, Pounds, master, for Beaver freight.

July 1. Keel Boat—25 tons, Young owner Star master, for Nashville, dry goods.

☞ The rivers have risen considerably since our last. The Steam Boat Pennsylvania is expected up this day.

Married,

On Thursday the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Estep, Mr. *Andrew P. Farrell*, of Robbstown, to Miss *Maria Backhouse*, of Versailles township, Alleghenv county.

Died,

On Saturday evening last, JOHN INGRAM, son of Mr. William Ingram, of St. Clair township, aged about 6 years. The death of this fine child was caused by a dose of Salt-Petre, administered to him in a mistake for salts, the [illegible]

the fatal effect. Mr. Ingram, the father, who had purchased the medicine for salts, also took a dose of it at the same time, but casting the principal part of it from his stomach, recovered, after a short but severe indisposition. The numerous fatal instances of this kind, should serve as a caution. Salts and Salt-petre appear so much alike, and their names being somewhat similar, mistakes respecting them may be easily fallen into, through inattention or misapprehension on the part either of those who purchase or of those who sell.

Died, Yesterday, *Martha Sheriff*, daughter of Mr. John Sheriff, of this city, aged 3 years.

FURS, &c.

1200 RACKOON SKINS,
BEAR SKINS,
DEER SKINS, and
BUFFALO ROBES,
Just received, and for sale by
Robert Lindell & Co.
Pittsburgh, July 4—3t.

Union Canal LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

With Capitals amounting to

57,400 Dollars,

Will positively

Draw on Thursday next.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$8000,

$4000

$2336. $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200.—36 of $100.—72 of $50.

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets $5 50.

TO BE HAD AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's BOOKSTORE,

Corner of Market & Second Sts

PITTSBURGH.

July 4. tf.

Chirography.

N. RUGGLES SMITH, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that on the 10th of July instant, he will commence teaching the series of lessons comprised in TYLER'S PATENT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, which, in regard to principles leading to elegance and despatch in writing, is confessedly superior to any other system of Penmanship extant. Males will be received from 7 to 8 in the morning, and females from 5 to half past 6, in the evening, at the Fourth Street Academy, at which place applications must be made previously to the 10th of this month, as no students will be received after that time. The course comprises 31 lessons. The SYSTEM is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of the public.—Terms $3 each student.

July 4, 1823.

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of August term A. D. 1820

Anne Heath, vs *Wilkins Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Suppoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record.

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff* of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

PETER & SAM.

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber;) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of razors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably rock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.—(July 4—3t.)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court House in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application; at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owen.

Warren, July 4—3t

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE,
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

Commencement.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT in the Western University of Pennsylvania, will take place on Friday the 4th of July next at 9 o'clock A. M. The procession will move from the University at half past 8 o'clock, to the first Presbyterian Church, where the appropriate exercises of the day will be performed. The friends of science and the citizens generally, are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh, June 24.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A MARRIED MAN, of good character, and who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a respectable family, either as a BUTLER or a COACHMAN. It would be desirable to him that his wife should engage in the same family; she is an excellent COOK, and is well acquainted with the PASTRY BUSINESS; but they would not object to engage in different families. They have both been regularly bro't up to their respective businesses. Apply at the Gazette Office.

June 27—3t.*

OLD RYE WHISKEY, AND PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

For Sale,

The unexpired time of

A NEGRO GIRL,

HAVING about 12 years to serve. She is sober, honest, healthy, and a good house servant. Apply at this Office.

June 20.—3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in Uniontown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Paull.

Uniontown, June 20, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the said Court have appointed the *second Monday* (*14th day*) *of July next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Andrew Dilworth.

June 27, 1823—3t etc.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

To the Freemen of Allegheny County.

CITIZENS, I HAVE thought it my duty, to make known to you, that I am desirous of being elected commissioner of Allegheny County and solicit your votes, at the election, on the second Tuesday of October next. That I make known to you, that I planned and pointed out to the cabinet at Washington city, and to Commodore's Perry and M'Donnough the plan to capture the British fleets on both Lakes, which took place the 10th of September, 1813 and the 11th of September 1814. That I came to Pittsburgh the summer of 1810, from Washington city, that previous to my leaving there, I planned an intrigue, with a gentleman that was in great confidence with the President of the United States, that foiled the British minister —— Jackson. That the "orders in council" I considered was an act of war—and would produce one. That I remember the privations, which the people submitted to through the revolutionary war. The declaration of independence, the taking out of the court-house, and state-house, Philadelphia, the *King's court of arms* on the 4th of July 1776 committing them to the fire on the hill Market and Front streets, and the Congress who declared independence, went in a body the Sunday following to the Market-street Church, invoking the God of battles to aid them in their claim.—That the time of the late war I wrote to New-York city, and brought out Mr. French steam enginier, advised him to go to Brownsville, where he succeeded in building steam boats which saved New-Orleans from falling into the hand of the British army throwing in supplies of military stores. That I hope I have "proved myself the man of the people." doing all the good I could, and in a great many other things, which would be too extensive to state-and am your fellow citizen.

Robert Smith, printer.

His brother Types, in the Counties adjoining, will give this a few insertions.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans, held on Wednesday evening last, at the house of Mr. Greer, in this city, Dr. *Felix Brunot*, in the chair, and *S. Kingston*, Esq. Secretary, resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the nomination of Mr. Gregg, and protesting against Legislative interference in elections, &c. &c.

The patent democrats, according to their own accounts "from respectable sources," were far more numerous than their opponents, at the late Philadelphia meetings--but, as is quite natural you know, in electioneering times,--they did'nt just care about undertaking the "unpleasant and useless conflict" of meeting on the day appointed, and showing how far they could outnumber the other democrats of the city! What prudence and magnanimity!

The patent writers, like the almanac makers, adapt their calculations to particular meridians. Lancaster is a decidedly federal county, and accordingly the Free Press occasionally urges upon the federalists the inconsistency and impropriety of their voting for so decided a *democrat* as Andrew Gregg is known to be. In other counties, where there is greater danger of Mr. Gregg's obtaining democratic votes, they call him a *federalist*, and seem to be astonished, that any democrat should think of voting for him.

For the Gazette.

Andrew Gregg was born near Carlisle, "in Cumberland county in the State of "Pennsylvania, in 1758; he received the "rudiments of a classical education, at a "grammar school in Carlisle," &c.

The above plain sentence in a biography of Andrew Gregg, published by his friends, makes that gentleman 65 years of age. But as this "statement from a respectable source," did not suit the views of those sticklers for "fairness" and enemies of "trick" who conduct matters on the part of the caucus candidate, they have, in the last Statesman, just taken the liberty of striking out the point at the figures 1758 so as to join them more closely to the words which follow thus--"*in* 1758 *he received* the rudiments" &c. and this they pass off for an *extract* from the biography, and prove from it that Mr. Gregg must be at least 75 years of age! Now this may all be considered quite ingenious and altogether fair in those schools of morals and politics where principles are in proportion to interest; but the exercise of a similar ingenuity would reverse the meaning of every commandment in the Bible, and of every provision in our laws! for the writer, who could strike out a comma or semicolon, so as completely to change the meaning of an important sentence, could just as readily and fairly strike out or insert any word that would suit his purpose. And it must be admitted that a license to act in this way would give a writer great advantage in a controversy, but for one trifling circumstance,--and that is,--readers, generally, not being fools, are capable of detecting, and are more apt to resent than to relish such bare faced attempts to deceive them.

Joseph Haslett, governor of Delaware, died at Milford on the 17th ult. being the fourth governor of that state that has died within a few years At the late election, the Philadelphia Gazette says, "it was objected to Mr Booth, the candidate opposed to Mr. Haslett, that he was so far advanced in life he would probably die before the expiration of his term of office. Judge Booth is still living, --Gov Haslett is dead--so uncertain are our calculations respecting life and death."

FROM SPAIN.

Spanish papers to the 13th May have been received at New York. The French troops were within 15 leagues of Madrid, on a quick march for that city. Nothing is said of the negotiation for peace. The Spanish papers state that "the Spanish forces have tripled in a month," and that "the French army is every day falling off."

DROWNED, On Monday evening last, in the Monongahela, near the Bridge, *John Cooper*, aged about 6 years,--son of the late Mr John Cooper, book-binder, of this city.

Was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the wharf at the Old Garrison, on Saturday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL BLAIR, aged 21.--He went into the water for the purpose of bathing, and not being aware that there was a deep hole at the end of the wharf, and being unable to swim, he was in but a few minutes before he sunk never more to rise. The body was not found until the next morning, and in the evening it was interred in the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church, accompanied by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends. Mr. Blair was respected by all his acquaintances.--*Statesman.*

FIRE!--On Friday evening last this city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It proved to be at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Burnsides, spinning-wheel maker, in Penn-street. The fire originated in a new frame back building just finished, attached to the dwelling house, and in which we understand the carpenters had negligently left some fire, at the close of the day. The new building was entirely consumed, and the dwelling house so much injured, as to render it nearly useless. Mr Burnsides lost seven feather beds and the principal part of his furniture; and was himself very severely burnt in his efforts to save his property and to extinguish the flames.--We sincerely sympathise with the sufferer. He is an honest and industrious man, and his loss will be severely felt.

[*Mercury.*

PINS.--A machine is in use in New York for making Pins, by which thirty are produced in one minute. The manufacturer holds his wire with one hand and turns a crank with the other, and the pins drop out headed and pointed!

A letter from Havanna, dated June 14, says: Iturbide has left Mexico in the British brig Rollins, for Naples. He is said to have carried with him a numerous retinue, and much treasure."

On the 2d ult. Mr. Aaron Sherwood, of Bennington, Vt. sheared from one sheep eighteen pounds and fourteen ounces of washed wool, of a good quality, and about sixteen inches in length. The sheep was four years old this season and weighed, with the fleece one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. This is said to be the largest fleece that was ever sheared in Vermont or perhaps in the United States.--*Boston Sentinel.*

A Choctaw Indian lately voluntarily agreed to be executed for the murder of an Indian, and assisted at his own execution. The brother of the murdered Indian was the principal executioner.

A distinguished citizen of Boston has entered the military service of the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, is about to enter the service of the Greeks.

Three sons of Gen. Paez, of the Republic of Colombia, have been admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

A late number of the Dublin Evening Post says,--"We have learnt from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighborhood of one town, Borrosakane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic state and Philadelphia, are the destinations, we believe, of these and other families."

Butler, June 27.--On Saturday night there was an unusual fall of rain in this borough, and North West and East of it. On Sunday morning, the *Connoquenessing* had the appearance of a large river; nearly the whole of the bottom ground covered with water to the depth of eight or ten feet, it had quite a majestic appearance, though the owners of meadows along the creek seeing their grass destroyed and their fences carried off, did not appear to view it with much pleasure. The arched Bridge on the turnpike has been swept off, and the bridges generally have been taken off by the flood. Wm. Boreland had two horses drowned, they were in the meadow, and such was the depth of the water, and strength of the current that they were swept out of the meadow.--We regret to state, that we have been informed that *Mount Ætna* furnace, on Slipperyrock, has been injured by the flood: it was in full blast, and the founders with their ladles in their hands ready to cast, when the water rose with such rapidity that they had merely time to let the metal run out amongst the water, which rose in a short time as high as the tweer--the hearth is said to be so much injured that a new one will have to be made.

The damages sustained by the farmers living on the creeks, and the loss of the bridges, will be very sensibly felt by the citizens of this county.--*Repository.*

Distressing Accident.--On Tuesday evening the 24th inst. a beautiful little girl, daughter of C. Buhl, Esq. Zelinople, was playing beside a pile of boards, her brother a boy of about ten years of age, came to his little sister and the pile of boards accidentally tumbled down on the two children, broke the boy's leg,--the distressed mother carried her little son, apparently lifeless, into the house, and not until the child recovered, did she know that her lovely little daughter was under the boards--She ran to relieve her child, but when the boards were removed the life had departed from her.--*Ib.*

Mercer, Pa. June 27.--A distressing accident took place near Byers' mill, a few miles from this place on Thursday last.--The circumstances were as follows:--The neighbors of Mahoning township and its vicinity had assembled at Mr Peter Gundy's for the purpose of raising a barn: the building was framed without braces, and while in the act of running the wall-plate over the last bent, not having adopted the precaution of *following poles*, the pressure against the top of the bent was so great as to crowd it over against its fellow, when the whole, four in number, instantly fell, precipitating twelve or fifteen men, which were on the top to receive the plate, to the ground, a distance of nearly thirty feet, wounding and bruising the greater number of them in a shocking manner. Of the number wounded, three or four are severely, perhaps fatally injured:--three have had their sculls fractured; four their legs or arms broken. One of the former had his head pressed, between two large pieces of timber, into the space of four inches and three-sixteenths of an inch. The many accidents which result from carelessness, or something else, at raisings, ought to operate as a warning to those who superintend the process, and the greatest circumspection is necessary, where the lives of men depend entirely upon caution, prudence and carefulness.--*Press.*

New York, June 27.

From New Orleans.--The sch. Enterprise, at this port, left N. Orleans on the 8th inst. A paper of that morning, stated that the river had fallen about 7 inches at the town, but was still rising at the mouth of the Ohio, and the Upper country was so inundated as to cause great destruction to the crops. Capt. Wheaton informs us that the steam-boat Rob Roy had just arrived, with distressing accounts confirming the above statement. For the distance of six or seven hundred miles up, nothing was to be seen but the tops of [illegible]

We are sorry, says the Philadelphia Aurora, to inform the public, that the Commissioners of the Republic of St. Salvador, are indisposed in this city; one of them is so much affected, that he is under the particular care of Professor Chapman. However, we hope that they will soon be in a situation to proceed on their mission to Washington city.

A Trotting Match recently took place on Long Island for a bet of two hundred dollars. One of the horses singular for his whiteness, owned by Mr. Hunter, of the Circus, was matched against a horse belonging to a gentleman of this city, to perform the distance of 90 miles Mr. H. won with ease, his horse having performed the distance in 9 hours.

N. Y Gaz.

A letter from a friend at Philadelphia, mentions the fact that a young man from Cincinnati who arrived there in the steam boat from Baltimore discovered on his arrival that his trunk had been robbed of 15000 dollars in bank notes enclosed to different mercantile houses.--*Gaz*

An extract of a letter from Perpignan, April 12th. says--"Two regiments of *women*, have been organized at Barcelona, for the service of the place, in case of seige. We hold in our hands an engraving of these soldiers--they are in a becoming dress, and armed with a lance It may be recollected that in the former war, a similar battalion was formed at Gironne, whose courage is much spoken of by Marshal *St. Cyr*, in his work on Catalonia.

Albany, June 18.

We are informed that during the violent storm on Friday night last, five men who had been employed on the Canal were instantly killed by lightning, when asleep in their "*shante*," about eighteen miles from this city, on the Canal line.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

There is some SENSE in the following extract at least; whether it be COMMON sense or not, we will not pretend to decide:

SENSE.--There are a great many gradations of wisdom among people. There is good sense, great sense, fine and high sense, besides no sense and little sense; but the best kind of sense in my estimation, is that which is vulgarly denominated *common sense*. Your good sense is always running away with itself; your great sense is sure to have mischief at the bottom of it; your fine sense makes broken hearts, your high sense broken heads; your no sense goes blundering to the devil often, and your little sense is not much better; but common sense fills a man's purse with dollars, his cellar with beef and pork, and his peaceful fire side with a good wife and good children. Common sense is best.

WAR HORSES

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War.

Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 11000 in number--and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed, he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued, such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which retaining the discipline they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, and then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED

June 28. Steam Boat *Mercury*, Fitzgerald & Robinson, owners, Fitzgerald, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

29 Keel Boat Maria, 25 tons, Halerman, owner, Clark, master, freight and passengers.

30. Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner, Pounds, master, from Beaver, pig metal.

— Keel Boat Lady Brown, 30 tons, from Warren, flour.

July 1. Keel Boat No. 7, 35 tons, Lindells & Scott, owners, Crooks, master, from Louisville, lead, shot, furs, &c.

DEPARTED.

June 29. Keel Boat Maid of Pittsburgh, 30 tons, A. Hart, owner, Collins, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

—. Steam Boat *Mercury*, Fitzgerald and Robinson, owners, Fitzgerald, master, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

30. Keel Boat Beaver Trader. 25 tons, Stone owner, Pounds, master, for Beaver freight.

July 1. Keel Boat--25 tons, Young owner Star master, for Nashville, dry goods.

☞ The rivers have risen considerably since our last. The Steam Boat Pennsylvania is expected up this day.

Married,

On Thursday the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Estep, Mr. *Andrew P. Farrell*, of Robbstown, to Miss *Maria Backhouse*, of Versailles township, Allegheny county.

Died,

On Saturday evening last, JOHN INGRAM, son of Mr. William Ingram, of St. Clair township, aged about 6 years. The death of this fine child was caused by a dose of Salt-Petre, administered to him in a mistake for salts, the error not being discovered in time to prevent the fatal effect. Mr. Ingram, the father, who had purchased the medicine for salts, also took a dose of it at the same time, but casting the principal part of it from his stomach, recovered, after a short but severe indisposition. The numerous fatal instances of this kind, should serve as a caution. Salts and Salt-petre appear so much alike, and their names being somewhat similar, mistakes respecting them may be easily fallen into, through inattention or misapprehension on the part either of those who purchase or of those who sell.

Died, Yesterday, *Martha Sheriff* daughter of Mr. John Sheriff, of this city, aged 3 years.

FURS, &c.

1300 RACKOON SKINS,
BEAR SKINS,
DEER SKINS, and
BUFFALO ROBES,
Just received, and for sale by

Robert Lindell & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 4--3t.

Union Canal LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

With Capitals amounting to

57,400 Dollars,

Will positively

Draw on Thursday next.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$8000,

$4000

$2336. $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200.--36 of $100.--72 of $50.

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets $5 50.

TO BE HAD AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's BOOKSTORE,

Corner of Market & Second Sts

PITTSBURGH.

July 4. tf.

Chirography.

N. RUGGLES SMITH, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that on the 10th of July instant, he will commence teaching the series of lessons comprised in TYLER'S PATENT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP, which, in regard to principles leading to elegance and despatch in writing, is confessedly superior to any other system of Penmanship extant. Males will be received from 7 to 8 in the morning, and females from 5 to half past 6, in the evening, at the Fourth Street Academy, at which place applications must be made previously to the 10th of this month, as no students will be received after that time. The course comprises 31 lessons. The SYSTEM is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of the public.--Terms $3 each student.

July 4, 1823.

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of August term A. D. 1820

Anne Heath, vs *Wilkins Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Suppoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff* of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823--3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 19th of June, two mulatto men,

PETER & SAM.

PETER is a likely fellow, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, active, and very proud, oval face, his hair long and bushy, and combed up in the fashion, (as he is a barber;) took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, black cloth coat, three or four pairs Russia sheeting pantaloons, shirts, &c. Also, a black beaver hat, nearly new, and several sets of razors.

SAM is a stout man, with downcast look, stoop shouldered, remarkably diffident when spoken to, and very slow in his gait; chews tobacco immoderately, is fond of whiskey, and considerably pock marked; and when erect is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. A suitable reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again.

Peter Wolford.

Louisville, June 21.--(July 4--3t.)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to my Creditors, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Warren, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the first Tuesday in September next, at the Court House in the town of Warren, in said county, for the hearing of my application; at which time and place my creditors are notified to attend if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

Ethan Owen.

Warren, June [illegible] 1823.--[July 4--3t]

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE,
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

Commencement.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT in the Western University of Pennsylvania, will take place on Friday the 4th of July next at 9 o'clock A. M. The procession will move from the University at half past 8 o'clock, to the first Presbyterian Church, where the appropriate exercises of the day will be performed. The friends of science and the citizens generally, are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh, June 24.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A MARRIED MAN, of good character, and who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a respectable family, either as a BUTLER or a COACHMAN. It would be desirable to him that his wife should engage in the same family; she is an excellent COOK, and is well acquainted with the PASTRY BUSINESS; but they would not object to engage in different families. They have both been regularly bro't up to their respective businesses. Apply at the Gazette Office.

June 27--3t.*

OLD RYE WHISKEY, AND PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823--tf.

For Sale,

The unexpired time of

A NEGRO GIRL,

HAVING about 12 years to serve. She is sober, honest, healthy, and a good house-servant. Apply at this Office.

June 20.--3t*

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice--that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in Uniontown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Paull.

Uniontown, June 20, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the said Court have appointed the *second Monday* (*14th day*) *of July next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Andrew Dilworth.

June 27, 1823--3t exc.

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:--

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.--tf

To the Freemen of Allegheny County.

CITIZENS, I HAVE thought it my duty, to make known to you, that I am desirous of being elected commissioner of Allegheny County and solicit your votes, at the election, on the second Tuesday of October next. That I make known to you, that I planned and pointed out to the cabinet at Washington city, and to Commodore's Perry and M'Donnough the plan to capture the British fleets on both Lakes, which took place the 10th of September, 1813 and the 11th of September 1814. That I came to Pittsburgh the summer of 1810, from Washington city, that previous to my leaving there, I planned an intrigue, with a gentleman that was in great confidence with the President of the United States, that foiled the British minister —— Jackson. That the "orders in council" I considered was an act of war--and would produce one. That I remember the privations, which the people submitted to through the revolutionary war. The declaration of independence, the taking out of the court-house, and state-house, Philadelphia, the *King's court of arms* on the 4th of July 1776 committing them to the fire on the hill Market and Front streets, and the Congress who declared independence, went in a body the Sunday following to the Market-street Church, invoking the God of battles to aid them in their claim.--That the time of the late war I wrote to New-York city, and brought out Mr. French steam enginier, advised him to go to Brownsville, where he succeeded in building steam boats which saved New-Orleans from falling into the hand of the British army throwing in supplies of military stores. That I hope I have "proved myself the man of the people." doing all the good I could, and in a great many other things, which would be too extensive to state--and am your fellow citizen.

Robert Smith, printer.

His brother Typos, in the Counties adjoining, will give this a few insertions.

Poetry.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

Mr. Editor—The days of "*Auld lang Syne*" have returned, and Poets spring up like Mushrooms to hail the rising star of John Andrew Shulze. The name to be sure is not highly poetical, but a Chester county Bard, with *Darling tones*, has contrived to introduce it without variation no less than five hundred and eighty-three times in *one Ode* to the praise of the *Philosophical Statesman*. There is also a verse or two in the *Sanscrit* language which I do not understand, but as it is all about Shulze I suppose it is equally sublime with the rest. Now as I am somewhat musical, this *laudatory Ode* made an impression on my *ear* similar to the effect which would be produced by the croaking of five hundred Bull Frogs, accompanied by eighty-three Bassoons, besides the *Sanscrit* running base, which might sound much like an *Indian Song*. I was immediately seized with the song writing mania and soon relieved my brain of the weight produced by the Shulzeonian sounds, by dropping the same on paper as fast as possible in the following style:

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, when first you
rose to fame,
A *simple Representative*, plain *Andrew* was your
name,
But now you are a *Senator*, a single name wont
do,
So here's your *Patronymic*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, when you attended School,
Your *mighty talents* caused you to out-strip every
Fool,
And taking all the *honors*, John, you soon began
to grow,
A *Statesman Philosophical*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you entered
first the Church
A Preacher *of* the word, John, but were sadly in
the lurch;
Some said 'twas want of sense, John, but surely
'twas not so.
'Twas *Rheumatism in the head*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you open'd
next a store.
And Tape, and Pins, and Needles sold, and many
trifles more,
'Too tedious here to mention, John, but surely all
must know.
You *here were in your element*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, to politics you
turn'd,
Your *thoughts were breath'd* in streets, John, your
words in Bar-rooms burn'd,
In Legislative Hall, John, you gain'd a seat
below,
And proved a *silent member there*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, your merit
was so great,
A vacant post was offered you Surveyor of the
State;
You felt yourself *deficient*, John, and modestly
said no!
And here you proved *you knew yourself* John
Andrew Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo. John, we find you
set to work,
Your hands are full of offices, Prothonotary,
Clerk,
Of Deeds Recorder, *likewise*, and Register *also*;
You *acted well, by Deputy*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, your place was
not for life,
Amongst the *ins* and *outs*, John, is waged a constant strife;
From courts *of* law to *making laws*, you're elevated now,
A *Grave* and *Patent Senator*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, a Legislator's
path,
Will sometimes please the *People*, sometimes excite their wrath,
And since your greatest speech, John, was either
aye or no,
You're surely *fit for Governor*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you've climb'd
preferment's height
To *view the chair of State*, John, Alas! *'tis out of
sight*,
Now you must hasten down, John, shake hands!
farewell! now go,
And *sleep forgotten at the foot*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

Miscellany.

MARRIAGE.

The following appeared in an English paper, at a time when a bill was under consideration to prevent clandestine marriages. They were intended as salutary clauses to be added to the bill, in order to prevent unhappy marriages; and the penalties to be inflicted on the delinquent as follows:

"When two young thoughtless fools, having no visible way to maintain themselves, or any thing to begin the world with, yet resolve to marry and be miserable, let it be deemed *petit larceny*. If a younger brother marry an old woman, purely for a maintenance, let it be called *se defendendo*. When a rich old fellow marries a young girl in her bloom, I would have it made felony without benefit of clergy. When two old creatures, that can hardly bear one another speak, but laugh and cough night and day and can propose not the least comfort to themselves, yet will marry to be more miserable, let them be deemed *non compos*, and sent to a mad house. When a lady marries her coachman, and a gentleman his cook maid, (especially if there be children by a former marriage) let them both be transported for fourteen years. When a man has had one devil of a wife, and has buried her, and will marry a second, let him be brought in *felo de se* and buried in the highway accordingly.—When a woman in good circumstances marries a town rake not worth a groat; if she is betrayed into it, let it be called accidental death; if she know it, make it simple felony and singe her in the fist. When a man with no children marries a woman with five or six, of vice versa, let the delinquent stand thrice on the pillory, lose both ears and suffer one year's imprisonment. If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be so, let him have a pair of horns painted on his street door, in *perpetuam rei memoriam*; and if she be a known scold, then a couple of neats' tongues, as an additional ornament to the street door. And when a man or woman marries to the disinheriting of their children, let them suffer as in cases of high treason. When a woman marries a man deeply in debt, knowing him to be so, let her be sent to the house of correction, and kept at hard labor for three months; and if he deceives her, by not letting her know his circumstances, let her be acquitted, and he be deemed to beat hemp all the days of his life."

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National Intel.

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A letter in the last Asiatic Journal, gives an account of the author's shooting operations for the three preceding months; and certainly he had not been very idle. The following is the conclusion of the letter: I can boast what I believe few others can having shot an elephant dead with a single ball; twice killed tigers, right and left. On looking over my game book, I find that I have killed since the regiment has been at this station, two elephants, two lions, four lionesses, seventy-two tigresses, and caught a young elephant, a young lion and lioness, and a young tiger."

['Pon my life it's true—What will you lay its a lie.']

Thoughts.

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Get your enemies to read your works, in order to mend them; for your friend is so much your second self, that he will judge too like you.

The general cry is against ingratitude, be sure the complaint is misplaced, it should be against vanity. None but direct villains are capable of wilful ingratitude; but almost every body is capable of thinking he has done more than another deserves, while the other thinks he has received less than he deserves.

Umbrella Manufactory.

J. BYRNE,

HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His untremitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him. Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

May 20—3teo

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 [illegible]

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors,

John Byrne

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch, the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style. Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.

May 30—eo3

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [P. 7 tf.]

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

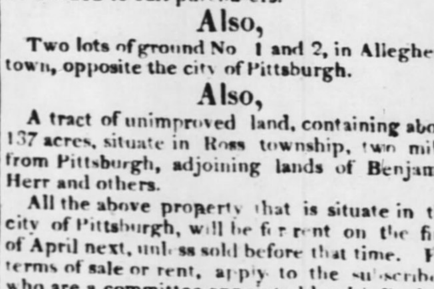
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 22, [illegible]

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, *Prather's Row.*

April 18.—3m

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tf.a M11

d Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Breden, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo Mitternberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front-street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifter
BELLS, for Churches Court Houses Academies Factories, Taverns, Houses and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* on

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6.—12t.

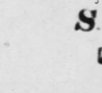
For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale



THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glass*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON Jr.
} *Trustees.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices, and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 21—3m.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract.

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17.

Poetry.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

Mr. Editor—The days of "*Auld lang Syne*" have returned, and Poets spring up like Mushrooms to hail the rising star of John Andrew Shulze. The name to be sure is not highly poetical, but a Chester county Bard, with *Darling tones*, has contrived to introduce it without variation no less than five hundred and eighty-three times in *one Ode* to the praise of the *Philosophical Statesman*. There is also a verse or two in the *Sanscrit* language which I do not understand but as it is all about Shulze I suppose it is equally sublime with the rest. Now as I am somewhat musical, this *laudatory Ode* made an impression on my *ear* similar to the effect which would be produced by the croaking of five hundred Bull Frogs, accompanied by eighty-three Bassoons, besides the *Sanscrit* running base, which might sound much like an *Indian Song*. I was immediately seized with the song writing mania and soon relieved my brain of the weight produced by the Shulzeonian sounds, by dropping the same on paper as fast as possible in the following style:

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, when first you
rose to fame,
A *simple Representative*, plain *Andrew* was your
name,
But now you are a *Senator*, a single name wont
do,
So here's your *Patronymic*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, when you attended School,
Your *weighty talents* caused you to out-strip every
Fool,
And taking all the *honors*, John, you soon began
to grow,
A *Statesman Philosophical*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you entered
first the Church
A Preacher of the word, John, but were sadly in
the lurch;
Some said 'twas want of sense, John, but surely
'twas not so.
'Twas *Rheumatism in the head*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you open'd
next a store.
And Tape, and Pins, and Needles sold, and many
trifles more,
Too tedious here to mention, John, but surely all
must know.
You *here were in your element*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, to politics you
turn'd,
Your *thoughts* were *breath'd* in streets, John, your
words in Bar-rooms burn'd,
In Legislative Hall, John, you gain'd a seat
below,
And proved a *silent member there*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, your merit
was so great,
A vacant post was offered you Surveyor of the
State;
You felt yourself *deficient*, John, and modestly
said no!
And here you proved *you knew yourself* John
Andrew Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, we find you
set to work,
Your hands are full of offices, Prothonotary,
Clerk,
Of Deeds Recorder, *likewise*, and Register *also;*
You *acted well, by Deputy*, John Andrew Shulze
my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, your place was
not for life,
Amongst the *ins* and *outs*, John, is waged a constant strife;
From courts of law to *making laws*, you're elevated now,
A *Grave* and *Patent Senator*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, a Legislator's
path,
Will sometimes please the *People*, sometimes excite their wrath,
And since your greatest speech, John, was either
aye or no,
You're surely *fit for Governor*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

John Andrew Shulze my jo, John, you've climb'd
preferment's height
To *view the chair of State*, John, Alas! *'tis out of
sight*,
Now you must hasten down, John, shake hands!
farewell! now go,
And *sleep forgotten at the foot*, John Andrew
Shulze my jo.

Miscellany.

MARRIAGE.

The following appeared in an English paper, at a time when a bill was under consideration to prevent clandestine marriages. They were intended as salutary clauses to be added to the bill, in order to prevent unhappy marriages; and the penalties to be inflicted on the delinquent as follows:

"When two young thoughtless fools, having no visible way to maintain themselves, or any thing to begin the world with, yet resolve to marry and be miserable, let it be deemed *petit larceny*. If a younger brother marry an old woman, purely for a maintenance, let it be called *se defendendo*. When a rich old fellow marries a young girl in her bloom, I would have it made felony without benefit of clergy. When two old creatures, that can hardly hear one another speak, but laugh and cough night and day, and can propose not the least comfort to themselves, yet will marry to be more miserable, let them be deemed *non compos*, and sent to a mad house. When a lady marries her coachman, and a gentleman his cook maid, (especially if there be children by a former marriage) let them both be transported for fourteen years. When a man has had one devil of a wife, and has buried her, and will marry a second, let him be brought in *felo de se* and buried in the highway accordingly.—When a woman in good circumstances marries a town rake not worth a groat; if she is betrayed into it, let it be called accidental death; if she knew it, make it simple felony and singe her in the fist. When a man with no children marries a woman with five or six, or vice versa, let the delinquent stand thrice on the pillory, lose both ears and suffer one year's imprisonment. If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be so, let him have a pair of horns painted on his street door, in *perpetuam rei memoriam;* and if she be a known scold, then a couple of neats' tongues, as an additional ornament to the street door. And when a man or woman marries to the disinheriting of their children, let them suffer as in cases of high treason. When a woman marries a man deeply in debt, knowing him to be so, let her be sent to the house of correction, and kept at hard labor for three months; and if he deceives her, by not letting her know his circumstances, let her be acquitted, and he be deemed to beat hemp all the days of his life."

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['Pon my life it's true—What will you lay its a lie.']

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Get your enemies to read your works, in order to mend them; for your friend is so much your second self, that he will judge too like you.

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Umbrella Manufactory.

J. BYRNE,

HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His untemitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him. Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

May 20—3teo

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed Screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&cow6

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors,

John Byrne

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch, the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style. Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.

May 30—eo3

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

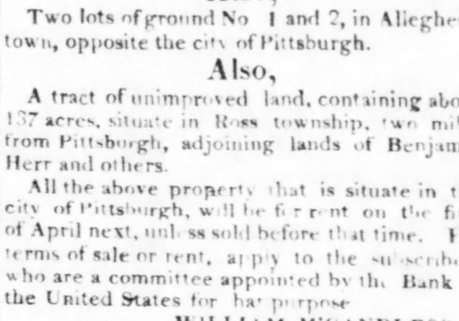
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—cow12t

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
No. 6, *Prather's Row.*

April 18.—3m

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tf v a M11

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well watered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Mittenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, &c.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifter
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Dannemann,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6.—12t.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Gibson*, situate on the Butler Road, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823—tf.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices, and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH

May 2[illegible]

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called "BALLY SPALLEN," situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called "DIRTY CAMP," situated in Plumb township, on Turtle Creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called "RUSH CAMP," containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining "Dirty Camp," containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called "FREEMAN'S FARM," situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, to all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17